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# ***Daily Report***

## **East Asia**

FBIS-EAS-88-216  
Tuesday  
8 November 1988

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8 November 1988

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## Japan

### **Takeshita Holds Talks With PLO's Qaddumi**

OW0811051888 Tokyo KYODO in English 0456 GMT  
8 Nov 88

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 8 KYODO—A senior official of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) on Tuesday called on Japan to "activate the peace process" in the Middle East and contribute to help realize peace in the region, a Foreign Ministry official said.

In a meeting with Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, Faruq Qaddumi, the head of the Political Department of the PLO, said peace will not be achieved in the region without the realization of the national rights of Palestinians and an end to the suffering of Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied territories.

During the 25-minute talks at the prime minister's official residence, Takeshita told Qaddumi that Japan will act positively for Middle East peace through international organizations.

Takeshita was quoted as saying that Japan can not play a military role for peace efforts under its constitution but that it is in a position where it is able to help ferment an atmosphere conducive to solution of problems at the United Nations Security Council.

In this connection, the prime minister mentioned that Japan had decided to donate funds and send civilian personnel to help deal with the Afghan and the Iran-Iraq issues.

Qaddumi was quoted as saying that it is important that the U.N. take over the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and end the suffering of Palestinians there.

The PLO leader said he hopes the outcome of the U.S. presidential election will help bring about a new encouraging development for peace in the Middle East.

Takeshita said the Japanese people have a friendly interest in the Middle East peace, and especially in the Palestine problem.

Qaddumi, who arrived here Sunday for a five-day visit at the invitation of the suprapartisan Parliamentarians' League for Japan-Palestine Friendship, said he welcomes Japanese support for Palestinians' right to self-determination, including their right to establish an independent state.

Qaddumi conveyed PLO Chairman Yasir Arafat's deep respect and gratitude to the Japanese Government for its support of Palestinians, the Foreign Ministry official said. Qaddumi later met representatives of five opposition parties separately in the Diet and asked for their support for the Palestinians.

In a meeting with Japan Socialist Party leader Takako Doi, Qaddumi vowed that the PLO would continue its fight to protect the rights of the Palestinians and to establish a Palestinian state, JSP officials said.

Doi told the PLO's No. 2 man that her party will promote exchanges with the Palestinians.

### **Official To Visit Moscow for Korea Talks**

OW0711222088 Tokyo KYODO in English 1246 GMT  
7 Nov 88

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 7 KYODO—The Foreign Ministry will send an official to Moscow on Thursday to exchange views with Soviet officials on affairs on the Korean peninsula, ministry sources said Monday.

The sources said Hiroshi Tanaka, director of the Northeast Asian Division, will visit Moscow as the Korean situation is expected to be among the top issues to be discussed between the two countries next month.

Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze will visit Tokyo from December 19 for regular bilateral foreign ministerial talks with Japanese counterpart Sosuke Uno.

The sources said Tanaka plans to discuss with Soviet foreign ministerial officials on Friday tension-easing on the Korean peninsula, Soviet views on the establishing of a six-member conference to discuss the situation in northeast Asia, circumstances in North Korea, and the issue of Korean residents in Sakhalin.

The concept of a six-state conference, to be set up by the United States, the Soviet Union, Japan, North and South Korea and China, was introduced by South Korean President No Tae-u in August this year in an attempt to promote stability in the region.

According to the sources, Tanaka is expected to discuss with the Soviets a solution to the problem of allowing Korean residents in Sakhalin to return to their homeland.

Sakhalin had been occupied by the Japanese until the end of World War II. With the war's end, the Korean residents came under the rule of the Soviets, who have refused to allow them to return home.

Tanaka will return to Japan Tuesday next week.

### **Officials Comment on Agreements With Philippines**

OW0411132888 Tokyo KYODO in English 1145 GMT  
4 Nov 88

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 4 KYODO—Japan and the Philippines agreed Friday that the stability and development of the Philippines are important for the peace and prosperity of Asia.

Foreign Ministry officials of the two countries also shared the view that Japan's role in the international community has been increasing along with its growing economic power, ministry officials said.

These understandings were reached during a one-day session of senior Foreign Ministry officials from the two countries held in Tokyo.

The two sides reaffirmed that Tokyo and Manila will cooperate in settling the problem of the Philippines' accumulated foreign debt and in promoting its farmland reform.

The Philippine delegation, headed by Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs Manuel Yan, sought Japanese understanding for establishment of the International Debt and Development Commission proposed by Philippine Foreign Minister Raul Manglapus at the U.N. General Assembly to discuss the worldwide debt issue.

The Japanese side, led by Deputy Foreign Minister Takakazu Kuriyama, promised to study the plan carefully.

Concerning Filipino workers in Japan, the two countries agreed to make efforts for an improvement of their condition, including social welfare.

**Diet Member's Resignation Stirs Public Discussion**  
*OW0411155388 Tokyo KYODO in English 1257 GMT  
4 Nov 88*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 4 KYODO—The resignation of Socialist Party Diet member Takumi Ueda on Friday, the first among the 16 politicians so far linked to the Recruit Cosmos stock scandal, has stirred critical public discussion over the issue of political responsibilities.

While the resignation was generally regarded favorably as a gesture of Ueda's assumption of responsibility for the actions of his former secretary who allegedly bought Recruit Cosmos stocks under questionable circumstances in 1986, some insist that it must be followed by other politicians' resignations and by a thorough public investigating.

Hatoko Shimizu, head of the Japan Housewives Association, said Ueda's reaction was commonsense, given the standpoint of his party which has been demanding a clear explanation of the insider stock trade scandal from the government.

She said, however, that unless the scandal—which threatens to spread further to involve more people—is completely unveiled to the satisfaction of the public, the effect of Ueda's resignation will only be temporary and would not help solve the issue.

Kaoru Okano, a professor of politics at Meiji University, said Yasuhiro Nakasone, who was prime minister at the time the illicit purchases of unlisted stocks were made, and Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa should have been among the first to have resigned to take political responsibility. In the United States and Europe, leaders would resign regardless whether their conduct was illegal or not, if people indicated distrust toward them, he said. He praised Ueda's decision as clarifying his political responsibility to the people who are constitutionally sovereign.

Okano hopes that when Ueda returns to his constituency, he will help promote a satisfactory investigation into the scandal through pressure on the government.

Writer Ryuzo Saki also said that all politicians suspected of involvement in the stocks deal should resign, including Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita. He thinks it natural that politicians should take responsibility for an act similar to accepting bribes, although it is a part of politics.

He said he appreciates Ueda's setting of an example in assuming ethical responsibility. He contrasted Ueda with former Chief Cabinet Secretary Takao Fujinami who withdrew his promise to step down from his post after he was persuaded by party leaders not to resign.

Professor of modern politics at Waseda University Mitsuru Uchida said if Ueda felt the mass media forced him to resign, then he should have pursued the issue of media responsibility and not resigned himself. Uchida said his resignation did not fit logically with his accusation against the media.

Uchida said that if Ueda's resignation came as a result of party strategy, then the Japan Socialist Party as a whole must face criticism from the public.

The Recruit Co., parent of Recruit Cosmos whose shares were sold in 1986 to influential people in various fields before they were publicly listed, thereby ensuring the buyers of enormous profits, also sold Recruit Cosmos stocks to 76 people in 1984 to avoid reduction in profits.

**Resignation 'Shocks' Diet**

*OW0411155788 Tokyo KYODO in English 1353 GMT  
4 Nov 88*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 4 KYODO—The resignation of an opposition Diet member implicated in the widening Recruit Cosmos share-profiteering scandal on Friday sent shock waves through parliament.

The scandal stems from the sale of shares of Recruit Cosmos, a real estate firm, to a selected number of politicians, senior government bureaucrats and other public figures between 1984 and 1986 before they were offered for sale to the public, thus ensuring the chosen shareholders huge capital gains profits.



Recruit Co., parent firm of Recruit Cosmos, has refused to disclose the list of share beneficiaries.

At least 16 politicians, including 12 of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party—among them Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa—have been linked to the scandal but none of them have offered to give up their Diet seat.

However, Socialist Party Lower House member Takumi Ueda submitted his resignation from the Diet Friday after saying he could not confirm whether his secretary was involved in Recruit Cosmos share transactions.

One of Ueda's former secretaries, now traveling abroad, allegedly bought 5,000 Recruit Cosmos shares at 3,000 yen per share in September 1986 and sold them at a profit after the shares went public a month later.

Katsuya Ikeda, a Komeito Lower House member resigned his job as vice party secretary general after admitting that his brother made a huge profit through controversial transactions in Recruit Cosmos shares.

Ikeda, however, said he had no plan to give up his Diet seat.

Takeshita called Ueda's resignation a "personal decision," and said as head of the executive branch it would not be appropriate for him to comment matters involving the legislature.

One of Takeshita's former secretaries was implicated in the Recruit Cosmos share dealings, but Takeshita has denied any knowledge of the transaction.

Saburo Tsukamoto, chairman of the Democratic Socialist Party, said he has no intention of giving up the party leadership.

However, he offered to apologize once again for the "inconvenience" caused to the party.

One of Tsukamoto's secretaries was also involved in the Recruit Cosmos transactions, but the DSP chairman denied any direct involvement.

Some politicians expressed skepticism about Ueda's move, charging that he harbored "ulterior motives" in offering to resign.

### North Korea

**Joint Meeting Adopts New Peace Proposal**  
*SK0811041588 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0400 GMT 8 Nov 88

["DPRK Puts Forward New Important Comprehensive Peace Proposal"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang November 8 (KCNA)—A joint meeting of the Central People's Committee, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and the

Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held yesterday in Pyongyang, which put forward most reasonable and important comprehensive peace proposal for easing the acute confrontation and tension created between the North and the South and reliably guaranteeing a durable peace on the Korean peninsula.

According to a communique on the joint meeting which was made public here today, the meeting put on the agenda "all-inclusive measures to guarantee peace for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country" and discussed important measures to remove the danger of war and achieve peace on the Korean peninsula.

The meeting put forth four principles as a common basis for guaranteeing peace on the Korean peninsula, the keynote of which is orientation to reunification, withdrawal of foreign troops, arms reduction in the North and the South and negotiation among parties concerned.

The meeting stressed that the comprehensive peace proposal must be confirmed, the proposal for guaranteeing a durable peace and creating favourable preconditions for the independent and peaceful reunification on the basis of the four principles for the guarantee of peace.

The following problems are mainly specified in the comprehensive peace proposal envisaging a phased reduction of all the armed forces existing on the Korean peninsula and the relaxation of political and military confrontation for the present:

The U.S. nuclear weapons shall be withdrawn in two stages by the end of 1990 and the withdrawal of the U.S. forces stationed in South Korea be carried out in three stages by the end of 1991.

And the armed forces of the North and the South shall be cut in three stages by the end of 1991, and the North and the South shall maintain their armed forces less than 100,000 strong from 1992.

Tripartite talks involving the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the United States of America and South Korea shall be held as talks among responsible parties concerned and there an agreement should be reached on the phased withdrawal of U.S. forces and the reduction of the armed forces in the North and the South and, on this basis, the agreement shall be confirmed and fixed as a peace agreement between the DPRK the United States and a nonaggression declaration between the North and the South.

For the relaxation of political confrontation between the North and the South for the present, slandering and political functions aimed to slander the other side and incite confrontation shall be stopped and multilateral collaboration and interchange realized.



And for the relaxation of military confrontation, the Demilitarized Zone along the military demarcation line shall be turned into a peace zone and large-scale military manoeuvres against each other stopped.

High-level political and military talks between the North and the South participated in by high-level political and military representatives who have real powers to practically solve problems shall be held for the relaxation of the present political and military confrontation between the North and the South.

The communique of the joint meeting stressed the following important problems:

If tripartite talks involving us, the United States and South Korea and high-level political and military talks between the North and the South are held and successfully promoted, the North and the South will hold top-level talks in a good atmosphere.

The top-level talks will discuss such fundamental problems as adopting a nonaggression declaration and founding a confederal republic.

Considering that high-level political and military talks have decisive significance in arranging top-level talks between the North and the South, the joint meeting decided to take a step to immediately arrange these talks.

The joint meeting stressed that the 50th anniversary of the liberation of the country in 1995 should be made a year of historic turning-point in achieving the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and realizing desire of the fellow countrymen.

The meeting expressed the hope that governments and peace-loving people of all countries will express firm solidarity with our people in the just cause for easing tension and guaranteeing a durable peace in Korea and achieving the reunification of the country.

The joint meeting decided to send letters carrying proposition to realize a new comprehensive peace proposal to the U.S. Government and the South Korean authorities.

#### **Reportage on South Student Demonstrations**

##### **Attack U.S. 'Organs'**

SK0511042588 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0416 GMT 5 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 5 (KCNA)—Seoul students who rose up in a struggle for the arrest and punishment of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan and his wife attacked U.S. and puppet organs one after another Friday.

Ten odd students belonging to the anti-U.S. patriotic suicide squad surprised the Kongwon police booth of the puppet Seoul Central District Police Station on the early

Friday morning and threw fire bombs at the engineer corps of the U.S. imperialist aggression army in the city. Then they attacked the Ojang-dong Branch of the "ROK-U.S. bank."

That morning, students of Songgyungwan and Korea Universities occupied a third floor office room of the puppet National Tax Administration Agency Building and staged a sit-in protest.

On November 3, over 10,000 students of 43 local universities and colleges took to the streets after holding inaugural ceremonies of save-the-nation suicide squads for the punishment of Chon Tu-hwan and his wife Yi Sun-cha and staged protests late into the night.

Students of Kyongbuk, Kyemyong, Yongnam and Taegu Universities marched into the City of Taegu and staged a demonstration, chanting slogans for the arrest of Chon and his wife.

At 14 universities and colleges in Kyonggi Province including Suwon College, Kyonggi University and Aju University, about 2,300 students held rallies and started demonstrations, and 20 odd students of the branch school of Korea University in Chochiwon, South Chungchong Province, attacked and destroyed the liaison office of the "Democratic Justice Party" there.

Over 3,000 students in Kwangju, including Chonnam and Choson Universities, marched into the city and fought a see-saw battle with the puppet police.

##### **Demand 'Democratization of Education'**

SK0511103488 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1042 GMT 5 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 5 (KCNA)—Some 1,000 students of normal colleges from different parts of South Korea assembled at Koryo University on November 2 and staged a sit-in, asserting that for the democratisation of education, a system of compulsory appointment of teachers must be enacted so that all the graduates from the normal colleges could become teachers, according to a report.

Pointing out that the "education tax" is spent for other purposes than education, they demanded that the puppet authorities eliminate the overcrowded classes, secure the number of teachers fixed by law and employ all the graduates from the normal colleges as teachers.

##### **'Struggle' in Seoul, Taegu**

SK0711065688 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0623 GMT 7 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 7 (KCNA)—The students and citizens in Seoul and Taegu who rose in struggle Saturday in demand of the arrest and punishment of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan and his wife attacked police

organs and "Democratic Justice Party" office and collectively punished police, which startled the fascist clique, according to a report.

During their demonstration after a rally for the arrest and punishment of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan and his wife, students, citizens and dissidents in Seoul occupied streets, battling with the riot police. They shouted anti-U.S., anti-"government" slogans.

Some 8,000 of them marched up to the street in front of the Seoul railway station, throwing stones at the puppet South Gate police station.

Nearly at the same time some 3,000 demonstrators in front of the Pagoda Park surrounded 30 plainclothes policemen and collectively punished them. Another group of demonstrators attacked a police box in Myong-dong.

About 1,000 demonstrators pelted stones at the riot police in Myong-dong and staged an all-night sit-in in the cathedral.

Students and citizens in Taegu, enraged at the fascist clique's brutal suppression of an all citizens rally for the punishment of the prime culprit in the Kwangju bloodbath and the irregularities of the "Fifth Republic", staged demonstrations in various places of the city till late in the afternoon.

On the same day some 600 students and citizens in Taejon held a rally of citizens for the arrest and punishment of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan and his wife before their demonstration.

And the South Korean Consultative Council of University Lecturers made public a statement that day demanding the arrest of the Chon Tu-hwan and his wife, chief-tain of the Kwangju massacre and ringleader of irregularities and corruption.

The statement said that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan made a mess of the education of the rising generation under the fascist systems of the fixed number of graduates and reappointment of professors and demanded that "Chun Doo hwan and his wife be arrested and punished for the establishment of a correct milestone for education".

On November 4, students in Seoul attacked two police boxes in Songbuk District all at once.

#### **Daily Views Protests**

SK0711071988 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0644 GMT 7 Nov 88

[Text] *Pyongyang* November 7 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today comments on massive anti-U.S., anti-dictatorship rallies and demonstrations held across South Korea including Seoul on November 5 in accordance with the plan of the fighting headquarters for the

arrest and punishment of Chon Tu-hwan and Yi Sun-cha, chief culprits in the "irregularities of the Fifth Republic" and the Kwangju bloodbath.

In a signed commentary the paper says:

People of all strata in Seoul, Pusan and all other parts of South Korea held rallies and demonstrations in stern protest against the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, shouting slogans "U.S. troops, go home" and "No Tae-u 'regime' is a signboard of the military rule."

This is an eruption of the South Korean people's rancor and indignation against U.S. imperialism and the Chon Tu-hwan No Tae-u group and an expression of their unshakable will not to pardon its crimes.

To investigate and probe into the Kwangju bloodbath and the "irregularities of the Fifth Republic" is one of the questions which should be settled above all for the democratization of South Korean society.

But the traitor No Tae-u openly vindicated the traitor Chon Tu-hwan even after his "commitments" that he would resolve the question first if he came to power. He blared that the Kwangju bloodbath and the "irregularities of the Fifth Republic" should be investigated but no punishment. He is trying to hush up a probe itself.

This proves that the traitor no has no willing from beginning to probe into the Kwangju bloodbath and the "irregularities of the Fifth Republic."

South Korean students and people see through the action of the puppets who fired tear gas shells at them during their just struggle that there is nothing to expect from them.

The recent struggle of South Korean students and people indicated that it is the entire popular masses, not "a few" alleged by the puppets, who are against U.S. imperialism and the dictatorship.

However frantically the puppets may brandish bayonets, they cannot resist the united might of the popular masses in their struggle.

#### **Call for Chon Tu-hwan Arrest**

SK0811054088 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0532 GMT 8 Nov 88

[Text] *Pyongyang* November 8 (KCNA)—More than 300 students and citizens staged a demonstration on Sunday in Seoul in demand of the arrest of traitor Chon Tu-hwan and his wife, according to a report.

Declaring that "the struggle for the arrest of Chon Tu-hwan and Yi Sun-cha cannot be checked by any suppression or appeasement and deception", the demonstrators held that "the arrest of Chon Tu-hwan and Yi

Sun-cha is the first step on the road toward independence, democracy and reunification." The "present No Tae-u 'regime' patronizing Chon Tu-hwan and Yi Sun-cha shares the same root and pulse with the Chon Tu-hwan group and the overthrow of the present No Tae-u military group is an urgent task for the realization of democracy," they stressed.

More than 500 students of Chonam and Choson Universities in Kwangju also demonstrated that day demanding the arrest of Chon Tu-hwan and Yi Sun-cha and crying for eradication of the irregularities of the "Fifth Republic".

Over 100 families of those who were killed and those who were wounded at the time of the Kwangju incident demonstrated in front of the "U.S. Cultural Centre" in Kwangju, shouting for the arrest of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

#### **KCNA Claims No 'Murderer', Insulted People**

SK0411104888 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1028 GMT 4 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 4 (KCNA)—In his "special interview" with a reporter of the U.S. "LOS ANGELES TIMES" October 31, the traitor No Tae-u drivelled that the questions concerning the crimes of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan must not be treated with "bitter feelings" but "reasonably," according to a report.

This is a robber-like logic of a hooligan.

How can a murderer talk about "reason"?

As is known, the traitor No Tae-u was the top-class accomplice of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan in the massacre of thousands of patriotic citizens of Kwangju. This very villain was obtrusive enough to call for restraining "bitter feelings" and showing "reason." Did he mean that he and the traitor Chon Tu-hwan acted with utmost "reason" in murdering patriotic Kwangju citizens right and left, be men or women, young or old, after administering hallucinogenic drugs to the puppet paratroopers?

Disclosing his real nature as a murderer, the traitor No Tae-u dared to insult the angry people and rub hot pepper on their wounds, mumbling about "bitter feelings" and "reason."

#### **CPRF Condemns U.S.-South Military Exercise**

SK0711064088 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0600 GMT 7 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 7 (KCNA)—The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland issued Information No. 510 on November 6, strongly denouncing the provocative military maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

The South Korean puppets staged the "Ssangnyong 88" exercise in the eastern sector of the front and in north Kyongsang Province. And a "fighter plane emergency take-off and landing exercise" was held by the U.S. imperialist aggression air force and the puppet air force on the Honam Express Highway.

This military racket of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets is a deliberate provocation to aggravate the tension on the Korean peninsula, says the information. It continues:

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are holding offensive military maneuvers allegedly to "examine the combat preparedness in three dimensions" under the fictitious pretext of "provocation" of somebody. This proves that although they are paying lip service to "detente," "peace" and "non-use of arms," they are in actuality taking the road of aggravating the confrontation with us and tension.

It is a miscalculation if the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u clique think they can conceal their bellicose nature behind the facade of "peace."

#### **SKNDF Calls for Overthrowing No Tae-u**

SK0711152788 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1517 GMT 7 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 7 (KCNA)—Let all people who want to live in justice and democracy rise as one in the struggle to arrest Chon Tu-hwan and Yi Sun-cha, punish the five traitors of Kwangju and overthrow the No Tae-u "military government" at this solemn juncture—of injustice or justice, fascism or democracy!

So said the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the "South Korean National Democratic Front" ("Hanminjon") in its appeal entitled "appeal to the entire people" issued on November 3 in connection with the fact that South Korean students turned out in a new struggle, crying for the arrest of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan and his wife, punishment of the five traitors of Kwangju, overthrow of the No Tae-u clique and the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, according to radio "National Salvation".

To thoroughly probe into the truth of the irregularities of the "Fifth Republic" and the Kwangju massacre and punish their main culprits is a starting prerequisite to abolishing the heritage of the power-backed irregularities and corruption of the "military government" implanted in this land by the pro-American dictatorial "regime" and to embody a new democratic politics, said the appeal. Noting that the No Tae-u group has been keen on flouting people with empty talk and vindicating and patronizing the crimes of the so-called "Fifth Republic", the appeal stressed that it was because No Tae-u himself was an accomplice in superintending irregularities, staging the Kwangju bloodbath and sharing fate with Chon Tu-hwan.



The rising of hot-blooded young students and patriotic people in the massive struggle to root up the irregularities of the "Fifth Republic" is a just action against injustice and immorality and, at the same time, a sacred nation-saving struggle to open a new occasion of a democratic society, stressed the appeal.

Condemning the No Tae-u fascist clique's scheme to lull the current struggle of students and people as an open expression of its wild design to follow the old evils of the "Fifth Republic" and extend the "military government", the appeal called for eliminating social evils and realizing democratic politics through a nation-wide, all-people struggle.

#### SKNDF Issues Manifesto

SK0511100788 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 4 Nov 88

["Manifesto to All of the People" released by the SKNDF Propaganda Bureau on 3 November—read by announcer]

[Text] We appeal to all the people.

All the people: A fuse to a popular struggle to complete the noble cause of the June struggle, in which the people were fooled, has begun to be ignited. A struggle to lay bare the irregularities of the Fifth Republic, a struggle that was born amid popular anger over a nightmarish hypocritical democratization, has begun to erupt into a second 10 June struggle after the silence in the post-Olympic era has been broken. Our patriotic students, who are burning with justice, have again come out to the plaza of the June struggle, with such slogans as "Let us detain Chon Tu-hwan and Yi Sun-cha!", "Let us punish the enemies of Kwangju!", "Let us overthrow No Tae-u!", and "Let us drive out the imperialist Yankees!". After designating the period up to 5 November as a week for a million students to rise up in an all-out manner to inquire into the irregularities of the Fifth Republic and into the true state of affairs in the Kwangju massacre and to punish those responsible for them, the patriotic students held meetings to march for the struggle in their universities from 1 November and are waging street demonstration struggles.

Because the youths and students waged a popular struggle on the occasion of Student Day, on 3 November, the struggle to detain Chon Tu-hwan and Yi Sun-cha and to punish the five enemies of Kwangju has already entered a new decisive phase. Various popular movement organizations and dissident organizations have also joined forces in this struggle and formed a headquarters for the struggle to expose the irregularities of the Fifth Republic and to punish the major criminals of the Kwangju massacre; they have declared that 5 November will be a day when the people will rise up; and they have appealed to all the people to rise up in meetings and demonstration struggles across the country.

Just like furious waves, the waves of struggle by tens of thousands of students and people of all other walks of life are storming into the fortress of the irregularities of the Fifth Republic after breaking up the barricades of the police. This is an explosion of the people's pent-up anger over the irregularities of the Fifth Republic—the culmination of irregularities and injustice—and the misconduct of the Sixth Republic, which protects the Fifth Republic, and is an eruption of the people's aspirations to remove the atmosphere of military rule and corruption and to provide a new atmosphere of civilian rule.

As has already been exposed, the Fifth Republic is a republic of irregularities and corruption committed by using public power. It was a republic of the Kwangju massacre. Chon Tu-hwan and his wife are ringleaders of the irregularities of the Fifth Republic and diabolical murderers of Kwangju, and their relatives are blood suckers involved in irregularities. Because these sources of calamities are still left intact, new poisonous plants of irregularities are sprouting from their roots and the vicious custom of the Fifth Republic is being passed on to the Sixth Republic. Therefore, thoroughly inquiring into the irregularities of the Fifth Republic and into the true state of affairs in the Kwangju massacre and punishing major culprits for them is a precondition for ending the irregularities and corruption committed by using public power—a remnant of the military rule that the pro-U.S. dictatorial regime has left in this land—and realizing a new democratic rule.

Making a new start for democratization without exposing the irregularities of the Fifth Republic and the true state of affairs in the Kwangju situation and without punishing major culprits for them is nothing but sophistry and deception. However, the No Tae-u military regime and the DJP have so far fooled the people by using empty remarks, have hindered bringing the truth of these incidents to light, and have only busily protected the crimes of the Fifth Republic. This is not accidental. This is because No Tae-u and Chon Tu-hwan are accomplices who together committed irregularities, who together perpetrated the brutal Kwangju massacre, and who share the same destiny. Therefore, hoping that No Tae-u would expose the irregularities of the Fifth Republic is just like asking a thief to catch another thief. Under these very circumstances our hot-blooded youths and students and the patriotic masses have risen up with pent-up anger in a struggle to expose the irregularities of the Fifth Republic. This is a very natural, splendid undertaking. This is not only a just struggle against irregularities and injustice but also a sacred struggle for national salvation to provide a new turning point in democratic society.

Nevertheless, the No Tae-u ring is brutally suppressing the just struggle of our youths, students, and patriotic masses by mobilizing all of public power. They mobilized tens of thousands of policemen to fundamentally block the street demonstrations of youths, students, and people and to randomly take away demonstrators, thus



turning all of the country into a stage where violent suppression is rampant. Meanwhile, the No Tae-u ring is trying to cool down the popular masses' heated fervor for struggle by staging such deceptive dramas as investigations by the prosecution or an apology by Chon Tu-hwan and to resolve the irregularities and the Kwangju murder through a compromise between the ruling and opposition parties in the National Assembly. This openly exposes their ambition to inherit the old vicious custom of the Fifth Republic and to extend military rule by concealing and protecting to the end their complicity and the true state of affairs concerning the irregularities of the Fifth Republic.

The No Tae-u ring, which, far from responding to the people's voices calling for the arrest and detention of Chon Tu-hwan and his wife and for punishment of the five enemies in the Kwangju incident, has brutally detained and suppressed demonstrators, is precisely a ring of traitors with whom the people cannot live together even for a moment. Thoroughly inquiring into the irregularities of the Fifth Republic and the true state of affairs in the Kwangju massacre and punishing major culprits for them should be implemented through a pan-national investigation organ and through the justice of the masses, not through the involvement of public power or through political compromise between the ruling and opposition parties.

The problem of inquiring into the irregularities of the Fifth Republic and into the truth of the Kwangju massacre is precisely a serious confrontation and struggle between fascism and democracy. The struggle for constitutional revision in June last year was a struggle to pull down the legal foundation of the military rule, while the present November struggle to inquire into the irregularities of the Fifth Republic is a struggle to pull down the political foundation of the reemerged military rule. Therefore, if our people win victory in this struggle, the path toward democratization will be opened, and if they retreat from it, this will allow the military rule to continue.

Today, a time when the sharp confrontation between the people and the military rulers and between democracy and fascism has entered a serious stage because of the problem of inquiring into the irregularities of the Fifth Republic and the truth of the Kwangju massacre, there is no time any longer for our youths, students, and patriotic masses to delay or to retreat. Struggle is the only way to eliminate all sorts of social evils and to achieve democracy and social justice. The struggle which has begun should continue to the last.

Our youths, students, and patriotic masses who have risen up in the struggle to inquire into the irregularities of the Fifth Republic should struggle to the end in defiance of the suppression, appeasement, and deception of the enemies. Thus, they should arrest and detain Chon Tu-hwan and Yi Sun-cha and bring the five enemies of

the Kwangju massacre, including No Tae-u, to the people's justice. This is precisely a short way to put an end to the military rule and to enforce genuine democratic politics.

A key to victory in the struggle to achieve social justice by eliminating social evils and to enforce genuine democratic politics by liquidating the corrupt military rule lies in expanding the struggle into a pan-mass struggle. The masses represent precisely justice and strength. Without the masses, any type of struggle is destined to end in failure. This is an historic lesson proven by the 10 June student struggle and the 15 August student struggle.

In the struggle to punish the irregularities of the Fifth Republic, too, a key to victory lies in mobilizing the masses. Therefore, youths and students who have turned out again in the plaza of struggle for national salvation of democracy with the slogan of punishing the irregularities of the Fifth Republic should become vanguards who awake the masses, should become buglers who inspire the masses to struggle, and should become friends and fighters who struggle together with the masses.

The struggle to inquire into the irregularities of the Fifth Republic is a sacred task for our people's interests and a struggle of our people themselves. There is no one who can resolve our people's grudge. There is no one who can realize our people's demands. Those who have undergone sufferings from the irregularities of the Fifth Republic are none other than the people themselves. Those who want to live in a democratic society devoid of social evils are none other than the people themselves. At this crucial moment which should determine injustice or justice and fascism or democracy, all of the people who want to live for justice and democracy should unanimously rise up in the struggle to arrest and detain Chon Tu-hwan and Yi Sun-cha, to punish the five enemies of the Kwangju incident, and to overthrow No Tae-u's military rule. Let all of us liquidate social evils and achieve democratic politics through a pan-mass and pan-people struggle.

[Signed] Propaganda Bureau of the SKNDF Central Committee

[Dated] 3 November 1988, Seoul

**Antigovernment Literature Oppressed in South**  
SK0311152688 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1508 GMT 3 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 3 (KCNA)—The No Tae-u fascist clique marked off November as a period for the wholesale control of anti-"government" literature in the area of South Korean Kangwon Province and is getting frantic with seizing it, according to a report.

The fascist clique mobilized a large police in this campaign and formed even "joint patrol teams."

These days literature exposing the treacherous and anti-popular crimes of the fascist clique and calling for a new struggle is being distributed in large copies in university towns and other parts of South Korea.

Upset by this, the fascist clique is running wild in suppression, labelling it as "seditious propaganda materials" to prevent its distribution.

**'Reverence' for Kim Chong-il Growing in South**  
*SK0111101988 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1013 GMT 1 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 1 (KCNA)—Reverence for dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is growing ever deeper among the South Korean people.

A historian in Seoul who avidly read works of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il during his sojourn in Japan some time ago unbosomed himself to his colleagues. He said:

Works of Mr. Kim Chong-il not only indicate to the people who aspire after independence scientific and theoretical ways for shaping their destiny for themselves but also clearly light ways for their realisation.

Reading those works, I was overwhelmed with emotion and joy at finding at last a true textbook for the building of a new life for myself, our nation and, furthermore, for mankind.

Mr. Kim Chong-il is, indeed, a great thinker and a sagacious leader of our nation whom we should follow.

A student surnamed Kim who attended a reading meeting on the *chuche* idea in Seoul said:

The immortal *chuche* idea which was founded by the respected leader President Kim Il-song and is being developed and enriched by dear Mr. Kim Chong-il is the only guiding banner that will convincingly lead the cause of anti-U.S. national salvation of our people along a straight road without deviation.

Dear Mr. Kim Chong-il published many works including "on the *chuche* idea" opening a road to freedom and liberation and true life for our nation.

Old man Choe resident in Pusan highly lauded dear Comrade Kim Chong-il before a crowd of students, saying:

He is a great master of thought and theory who perfectly personifies the noble intention and extraordinary intelligence of General Kim Il-song and the sun of guidance who is possessed of warm love and great tolerance for the people."

Listening to the old man, the students felt unbounded national pride and self-respect, saying that "it is, indeed, greatest glory, happiness and joy of our nation to have him as the lodestar of the times and the great leader of the nation."

**October Socialist Revolution Anniversary Marked**

**Pyongyang Rally Held on 4 November**  
*SK0511044588 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0434 GMT 5 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 5 (KCNA)—A Pyongyang meeting was held on November 4 to commemorate the 71st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

It was attended by Hong Song-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council; Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, chief secretary of the Pyongyang municipal party committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; officials concerned as well as working people in the city.

Present on invitation were Soviet Ambassador to Korea Gennadiy Bartoshevich and his embassy officials, the delegation of the USSR Union of the Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society and other Soviet guests.

Yi Chong-yul, minister of public health and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, made a speech at the meeting. He said:

The victory of the October Socialist Revolution won by the Russian working class under the leadership of Lenin and the Bolshevik Party was a historical event that liquidated exploitation and oppression and heralded a new era of a historical turn from capitalism to socialism, occasioned the start of the collapse of the world system of capitalism and lit the bright road of mankind, the speaker said.

Today, the fraternal Soviet people under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev are strenuously endeavouring to develop in depth perestroika for accelerating the socio-economic development in the Soviet Union and lifting socialism to a new level in hearty response to the decisions of the 27th party congress and the 19th all-union party conference, the speaker said.

Recalling that the Soviet party and government, in an effort to defend world peace and security, have made a number of constructive overtures including the proposals to ban nuclear tests, carry out nuclear disarmament,

bar the militarisation of the outer space and completely eliminate the nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of this century, and are making tireless efforts for their realisation now, he said:

We highly appraise the Soviet efforts and proposals for defence of world peace and security. Our people will make every effort possible to further strengthen and develop these friendly relations in conformity with the cause of peace and socialism and communism.

The Soviet ambassador in his speech declared that the reunification of Korea must be realised only by the Korean people themselves without foreign interference. The ambassador said: This is why the Soviet Union supports in every way the efforts of the DPRK to achieve the reunification of the nation by having an effective dialogue between the North and the South and creating an atmosphere of confidence between the two parts of the country.

Saying that the withdrawal of the U.S. forces and the nuclear weapons from South Korea is the prerequisite to the reunification of Korea, he declared the Soviet Union will firmly maintain this principled stand in the future, too.

We know well that the high international authority of the DPRK is connected with the enormous achievements made by the Korean people in all fields of socialist construction such as economy, culture, science, education and sports, the ambassador said, adding: All the achievements made in Korea are results of the selfless and heroic efforts bent by all the working people under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by respected Comrade Kim Il-song and its Central Committee.

Stating that the Soviet people are a trustworthy friend of the Korean people, he declared: The Soviet Union and our party and government will as ever strive for the development and enrichment of Soviet-Korean friendship and fraternal cooperation between us.

**NODONG SINMUN Editorial Cited**  
*SK0711101588 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1002 GMT 7 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 7 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an editorial to the 71st anniversary of the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution in the Soviet Union.

The October Revolution was an epochal event which opened a new era of a historical turn from capitalism to socialism, the editorial notes, and says:

The October Revolution and its victory smashed the "eternity" of the world capitalist system, occasioned the start of its collapse and proved the inevitability of the triumph of the cause of socialism and communism, the revolutionary cause of the working class.

The October Revolution showed the leader's position and his decisive role in the revolutionary movement and class struggle of the working class and other working masses.

After the victory of the October Socialist Revolution the Soviet people under the leadership of Lenin and the Bolshevik party firmly defended the gains of the revolution in the fierce struggle against the class enemies within and without who tried to suffocate the young soviet state in its cradle and paved an untrodden path to socialism.

The Soviet people, by winning victory in the Great Patriotic War, defended the Soviet motherland and made a great contribution to the liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples.

Today they under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev are strenuously endeavouring to implement the decisions of the 27th party congress and the 19th all-union party conference, prevent war and defend peace and security in Europe and the rest of the world.

The Korean people wish the Soviet people new success in their work to accelerate the socio-economic development and develop in depth perestroika and firmly support the efforts of the Soviet party, government and people for establishing a comprehensive international security system, realising nuclear disarmament and building a war-free peaceful world.

The peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union have established the indestructible relations of friendship in the common struggle for the victory of socialism and communism against imperialism.

The Soviet people helped at the cost of their blood the Korean people in the cause of national liberation and gave positive support to and cooperation with us in the struggle for safeguarding the security of the country and the gains of the revolution from the aggression of imperialism and building a new society. and today, too, they express support and solidarity for our people's revolutionary cause of socialist construction and national reunification.

The traditional Korean-Soviet friendship has been further consolidated through the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's visits to the Soviet Union and meetings between the leaders of the two countries in 1984 and 1986. This is contributing to promoting the revolution and construction, cause of peace, socialism and communism in two countries and strengthening the unity and might of the socialist forces.



We express the belief that the Korean-Soviet friendly and cooperative relations will further develop and strengthen in the spirit agreed upon at the top-level meetings between the two countries in the interests of the revolution and in conformity with proletarian internationalism.

The banner of the October [Revolution] will always inspire peoples in the struggle for the victory of the cause of the revolution, the editorial says.

PYONGYANG SINMUN November 6 carried an editorial on this anniversary.

#### **Ceremony Held at Liberation Tower**

*SK0711153788 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1525 GMT 7 Nov 88*

[Text] Pyongyang November 7 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council of the DPRK laid wreaths at the Liberation Tower on November 7 on the occasion of the 71st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Hong Song-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council; Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, other officials concerned and working people in the city were present at the wreath laying ceremony.

Also present were Soviet Ambassador to Korea Gennadiy Bartoshevich and his embassy officials, the visiting delegation of the USSR Union of the Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, other Soviet guests and diplomatic envoys of different countries.

Wreaths were laid before the Liberation Tower in the name of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the Ministry of External Economic Affairs, the Ministry of Forestry, the Commission of Education, the Commission of Fisheries, the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society and a wreath in the joint name of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee and the Pyongyang Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee.

Working people in the city laid flowers before the Liberation Tower.

The attendants observed a moment's silence in memory of the heroic officers and men of the Soviet Army who fell in the battles to liberate Korea.

The Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang also laid a wreath before the Liberation Tower.

On the same day, the ministries of the Administration Council, the central organs, friendship organisations and party, power and administration and economic bodies in Pyongyang presented wreaths at the cemetery of the fallen Soviet soldiers in Sadong District, Pyongyang. And working people in the city laid flowers in the cemetery.

Wreaths and flowers were also laid before liberation towers, bronze statues and cemeteries of the fallen Soviet soldiers in Chongjin, Hamhung, Wonsan, Sinuiju, Nampo, Haeju, Rajin and other local areas.

#### **Soviet Envoy Hosts Banquet**

*SK0811101588 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1012 GMT 8 Nov 88*

[Text] Pyongyang November 8 (KCNA)—Soviet Ambassador to Korea Gennadiy Bartoshevich gave a banquet Monday at the Ongnyu Restaurant on the 71st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Invited to the banquet were Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president; Hong Song-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council; Choe Kwang, chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, and Kang Hui-won, chief secretary of the Pyongyang municipal party committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, who are alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Choe Tae-pok, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; and other officials concerned.

Diplomatic envoys of different countries to Korea were present on invitation.

In his speech, the Soviet ambassador referred to the Soviet-Korean friendly relations, saying that the meetings and talks of respected Comrade Kim Il-song with Soviet party and state leaders in the course of his tour of Mongolia marked an important occasion in the development of the relations between the two countries.

We have consistently supported the peace initiatives of the DPRK for removing the tension on the Korean peninsula and reunifying the country peacefully on a democratic basis, he noted.



We declare once again that the Soviet Union will, in the future, too, firmly support the DPRK and the Korean people in the struggle to compel the U.S. troops out of South Korea and reunify the country independently and peacefully.

In his speech, Vice-Premier Hong Song-nam said: We positively support the proposals of the Soviet Union for banning nuclear tests, realising nuclear disarmament, preventing the militarization of the outer space, completely eliminating the nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of the present century, establishing a comprehensive international security system and building a nuclear-free, non-violent world, and the efforts of the Soviet Union to convert the Asian-Pacific region into a zone of peace and security, goodneighbourhood and cooperation.

Referring to the development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and the Soviet Union, he stressed that the Korean people will always advance hand in hand with the fraternal Soviet people as ever in the joint struggle against imperialism and for peace and victory in the cause of socialism and communism on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Earlier, a film show and party were arranged at the Soviet Consulate General in Chongjin to mark this anniversary.

#### **Pak Song-chol Greets Seychelles President**

*SK0511110788 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1027 GMT 5 Nov 88*

[Text] Pyongyang November 5 (KCNA)—A party and government delegation of the Republic of Seychelles led by France Albert Rene, secretary-general of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front and president of the Republic of Seychelles, arrived in Pyongyang on November 5 by special plane for an official goodwill visit to Korea upon the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Accompanying him were members of the delegation Esme Jumeau, secretary for finance of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front and minister of Political Organisation; Lt. colonel Claude Vidot, member of the Council of the Seychelles People's Defence Forces; Ogilvy Delcy, chairman of the Louis Branch of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front; other members and suite.

Streets of the city and airport were in welcome attire to meet the goodwill envoy of the Seychellois people.

Thousands of working people in Pyongyang carrying flags of the two countries and bouquets in their hands, came out to the airport to welcome President France Albert Rene visiting Korea for the fourth time with the sentiments of particular friendship and fraternity for the Korean people.

Put up at the airport were portraits of President Kim Il-song and President France Albert Rene. Seen there were slogans "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song !" and "Long live His Excellency France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles !"

Set up in front of the welcoming crowds were slogans "Warm welcome to His Excellency France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles !" and "Long live the friendship and unity between the Korean and Seychellois peoples !"

At 4 p.m. when the plane carrying the goodwill envoy of the Seychellois people touched down, the crowds warmly welcomed the guests, shouting "welcome, Rene" and "friendship, unity".

The guests were met at the airport by Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president; Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, chief secretary of the Pyongyang municipal party committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council; Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; and other senior officials.

#### **Chongnyon Hosts Tokyo Meeting for Diplomats**

*SK0311101388 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1003 GMT 3 Nov 88*

[Text] Tokyo November 1 (KNS-KCNA)—An outdoor meeting for friendship and interchange with diplomatic envoys of different countries in Japan was held in Hakone, Kanagawa Prefecture, on October 29 under the sponsorship of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) to mark the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Present there were over 220 diplomatic envoys including ambassadors of 25 countries to Japan. Chairman Han Tok-su made a toast. A performance was given by Korean artists in Japan and foreign diplomatic envoys and their families at the meeting. The meeting was held in a friendly atmosphere all along.

#### **Daily Cited Praising Kim Chong-il's Work**

*SK2810153088 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1502 GMT 28 Oct 88*

[Text] Pyongyang October 28 (KCNA)—Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in his work "Let Us March Forward Dynamically Along the Road of Socialism and Communism Under the Unfurled Banner of the Anti-Imperialist

Struggle" analysed the inevitability of the downfall of imperialism on a scientific basis and clearly indicated the only right way to realise the chajusong of the popular masses.

NODONG SINMUN today carries a signed article headlined "Path of Socialism and Communism is True Road of Realising the Chajusong of Popular Masses."

The article says:

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il noted:

"The path of socialism is the only way to satisfy the desire of the masses to become real masters of the state and society, free from exploitation and oppression."

The formulation that the path of socialism is a true way to realise the chajusong of the popular masses is the most correct one based on a scientific exposition of the intrinsic desire of a man as a social being and the essential superiority of socialist society to capitalist society.

As clarified in the work, people not only want to be physically healthy and developed while enjoying a prosperous material life, but also desire to develop mentally and culturally while leading a rich mental life. In addition, they want to live and develop with immortal socio-political integrity by uniting with each other as equal masters of society.

Realising this inherent desire of a man as a social being depends on social systems.

Socialist society is a society in which people, freed from exploitation and oppression, have become masters, the most superior society that conforms to the independent character of the masses and the requirements of social development.

It is only in socialist society that the popular masses can hold the position of full-fledged masters in all fields of politics, economy and culture and play their role as such. Different from the case under capitalism where people become slaves of money and seek only their own pleasure, under socialism the masses of the people equally enjoy an independent and creative life to the full as masters of the state and society. Herein lies the essential superiority of the socialist system to the capitalist one. As seen here, the path of capitalism is a road of subordination and downfall, a road of counter-revolution which restricts the realization of chajusong for the masses and runs counter to the development of history, whereas the path of socialism is a road of progress and prosperity, a road of the new revolution which completely realizes the chajusong of the masses. In order to completely realize the chajusong of the masses, therefore, it is imperative to march forward along the path of socialism.

It is only along the path of socialism that the popular masses can develop while leading an affluent material life and a rich mental and cultural life and that the working masses can enjoy a worthwhile life with immortal socio-political integrity by uniting with each other as equal masters of society.

The entire people are pushing ahead with the transformation of nature, people and society in conformity with their desire and demand, forming a socio-political integrity organisationally and ideologically united with the leader as the centre under the leadership of the party. This is the real feature of our society where the chajusong of the popular masses is being realised with success. This has already been proved well by our revolutionary practice.

**Article Focuses on Training Communists**  
*SK0711103088 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1027 GMT 7 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 7 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song clarified the basic task in reforming people in his historical report "Let Us Accomplish the Cause of Socialism and Communism Under the Revolutionary Banner of Chuche" delivered at the meeting to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the foundation of the DPRK.

In this connection NODONG SINMUN yesterday carried a signed article headlined "It Is Basic Task in Reforming People To Train Them To Be Communists," which says:

Comrade Kim Il-song has taught:

"The basic task in the work of reforming people is to train them to be communists with independent ideological consciousness and creative ability by modelling them on the revolutionary and working-class pattern and by intellectualizing them."

The idea on the basic task in the work of reforming people expounded by him is a great idea which elucidates the ideological and mental traits and qualifications which must be solved in reforming and developing social men with independence, creativity and consciousness to suit their intrinsic nature.

He, at the same time, gave a scientific exposition of the methodology of reforming people for successfully carrying out the basic task.

What is most important here is the idea and theory on revolutionizing and working-classing people.

Only people are revolutionized and working-classed through the intensified ideological revolution, can the outmoded ideology remaining in their minds be rooted out and they be firmly armed with independent ideological consciousness.

What is most important here is to strengthen the education in the *chuche* idea and the education in the revolutionary traditions among them and strengthen their organizational life.

The idea and theory on intellectualizing people is important in the scientific method for sufficiently carrying out the basic task in the reforming of people.

### South Korea

**O Cha-pok Comments on U.S. Forces, Nuclear Arms**  
*SK2810110688 Seoul YONHAP in English 1056 GMT 28 Oct 88*

[Text] Seoul, Oct.28 (YONHAP)—South Korean Defense Minister O Cha-pok Friday expressed a view that the U.S. forces should remain stationed in South Korea for a "considerable" period of time.

"I think we need the U.S. forces here for a considerable period of time since we are unable to increase military spendings designed to strengthen our defense capability," the minister told the National Assembly.

He denied as groundless the news reports that the Korean and the U.S. Government decided not to conduct the annual joint military exercise, called "Team Spirit," adding that the military drill will be held as scheduled.

When asked if nuclear weapons were deployed on South Korea, O said he would neither confirm nor deny whether nuclear arms are deployed in the country.

He, however, said, "We have neither denied nor confirmed the nuclear deployment not because we did not know whether the weapons were brought in, but because we believe our policy not to confirm or deny the reports on nuclear weapons would help deter a war from occurring in the Korean peninsula."

**Nuclear Energy Accord Signed With U.S.**  
*SK2910031888 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Oct 88 p 3*

[Text] Korea and the United States will actively cooperate and exchange technical information in regulatory and safety matters concerning nuclear energy, it was agreed upon between the two governments here in Seoul yesterday.

The two nations will take a joint stance against possible nuclear accidents, abiding by early warnings and aid rules under internationally binding treaties.

They will cooperate on such matters as reactor aging program and safety personnel training, according to the memorandum signed between Choe Yong-hwan, assistant minister for planning and coordination of the Ministry of

Science and Technology (MOST), and Richard Stratford, deputy assistant secretary for nuclear energy and energy technology affairs of the U.S. State Department.

The agreed pact was signed at the MOST at noon yesterday on the closure of the 11th Korea-U.S. Joint Standing Committee on Nuclear and Other Energy Technology.

The two traditional partners in nuclear energy will also try to work together in the areas of multi-purpose research reactor design, fuel fabrication, spent fuel and nuclear waste management, post irradiation examination as well as decontamination and decommissioning of nuclear facilities.

The memorandum provides for a cooperative laboratory relationship between the Argonne National Laboratory and the Korea Advanced Energy Research Institute and a tie between the Brookhaven National Laboratory and the Pohang Institute of Science and Technology.

Scores of Korean and U.S. Government experts on nuclear technology took part in the preparatory meetings on Oct. 24-25, and in the main meeting yesterday.

Korean participants included president Han Pil-sun, of the Korea Advanced Energy Research Institute, president Yi Sang-hui of the Nuclear Safety Center, Science Attache Kang Pak-kwang of the Korean Embassy in Washington and So Sok-chun of the Korea Electric Power Corporation.

Those from the United States were Theodore Wilkinson, Alex Burkart and James Hall of the State Department and also Donna Chaney from the Nuclear regulatory Commission.

The Korea-U.S. Joint Standing Committee on Nuclear and Other Energy Technology was founded in 1976 as a permanent consultative channel between Korea and the United States with the aim of prompting financial and technical cooperation in the matter of peaceful uses of nuclear energy and research and development. The meeting has been held in Seoul and Washington in turns every year.

It has served as an essential vehicle for training nuclear manpower, transferring nuclear technology, constructing nuclear power plants and operating the facilities safely in Korea.

The two parties in the future will launch joint research in the areas of mutual interests and will cooperate in case of Korea's nuclear exports to a third country, the Korean side hopes.



**U.S. Move on Fishing May Result in Restrictions**  
*SK0311013788 Seoul YONHAP in English 0130 GMT  
3 Nov 88*

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 3 (YONHAP)—The United States recently asked South Korea, Japan and Taiwan for cooperation in its investigation of alleged illegal salmon catches in the North Pacific by the three countries, the Korea Trade Promotion Corp. (Kotra) said Thursday.

The U.S. move is feared to result in more restrictions on Korean fisheries' operations in the region.

The U.S. State Department began the probe following a series of petitions submitted by U.S. fishery organizations, according to Kotra's U.S. office.

The organizations insisted that Taiwan and Japan are poaching salmon in the North Pacific under the guise of cuttlefish fishing while Korea is also suspected of such activities, sources said.

Poached salmon in the cited region are processed in Singapore and Bangkok and shipped to Europe at half the price of U.S.-canned salmon, according to the organizations.

In accordance with fisheries agreements with the United States, the three Asian nations are prohibited from catching salmon in the North Pacific.

Meanwhile, Ed Wolfe, ambassador in charge of oceans and fisheries affairs at the U.S. State Department, will have talks with Japanese officials on this issue in Tokyo this week, while a meeting of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission will be held in the Japanese capital this week on the matter.

**Youths Throw Firebombs at U.S. Army Facility**  
*SK0511025588 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean  
5 Nov 88 p 15*

[Text] At around 1710 on 4 November, about three to four youths, who looked like college students, threw four Molotov cocktails at the Ulchi-ro branch of the Korean-American Bank on the 4th block of Ulchi-ro Street, Chung-ku, Seoul, and fled. But the bombs dropped on the ground near the guard office, causing no damage.

At around 0450 on the same day, about 10 youths hurled 3 fire bombs at the back gate of the U.S. engineering unit on the 5th block of Ulchi-ro Street, 400 meters from the bank, and fled.

At around 0100 on the same day, about 10 youths, who also looked like university students, threw 8 Molotov cocktails at the Kongwon police box of the Central Police Station in Changchung-tong, Chung-ku, Seoul. They broke one large windowpane and ran toward the back gate of Tongguk University.

**Student Unrest Continues; Police Make Arrests**

**11 Detained for Taegu Sit-in**  
*SK2910015388 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD  
in English 29 Oct 88 p 3*

[YONHAP report]

[Text] The prosecution has arrested 11 of the 13 students detained while seizing the Taegu District Prosecutor's Office Wednesday [28 October].

The students, including Kyongbuk National University senior So In-chan, have been charged with the destruction of public facilities and obstruction of official duties.

Police are still seeking Im Chae-do, Kyongbuk's student council.

Im apparently organized the "Students Salvation Squad" two weeks ago, and helped plan the seizure, prosecutors said.

At 12:20 p.m. Wednesday, nearly a dozen students stormed the prosecutor's office in Taegu and occupied it for two hours, demanding former President Chon Tu-hwan's arrest.

Around the same time that day, some 100 students attacked the U.S. cultural center in central Taegu, throwing rocks and firebombs, and another group attacked government and ruling party offices in southern Taegu.

No arrest has been made in connection with the latter two incidents, and the Taegu Prosecutor's Office is continuing to investigate them, a prosecutor said.

**Clash Near Chon Residence**  
*SK0111005688 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
1 Nov 88 p 3*

[Text] Sixteen radical students exploded homemade explosive and hurled firebombs near the residence of former President Chon Tu-hwan at around 5:15 a.m. yesterday, injuring three policemen.

According to police, 12 of the students including Son Kun-u, 24, a senior at Hanguk University of Foreign Studies, were arrested after clashing with police.

The students hurled the firebombs and homemade explosives against the police as they were checked by the police on their way to storm Chon's residence at a place, some 200 meters away from the residence.

They are members of a "suicidal squad," formed recently by university students to demand the arrest and punishment of the former president and his wife for corruption and other irregularities while in office, police said.



The students were also said to have wielded iron pipes and wooden sticks in their clash after being stopped by the police who stood guard around the periphery of the former president's residence.

Police said four policemen were injured after being hit with fragments of the explosives. The injured policemen were hospitalized for treatment, it said.

The student left Kyonghui University at dawn Monday for Yonhi-dong in groups of two or three and regrouped at a bus-stop in the area, according to the police.

They shouted "arrest Chon Tu-hwan and Yi Sun-cha" and attacked the police when they were stopped by them on their way to the residence of the former president, police said.

The students threw four homemade explosives and 20 gasoline bombs in the attack. They were also carrying anti-government leaflets, the police said.

Four of the students who were arrested on the spot were also injured in the clash.

The police confiscated some 30 gasoline bombs and about 100 items of iron pipes, wooden sticks and leaflets from the students.

They are questioning the arrested students including Chong Chae-hong, 23, a senior student of Korea University to find out how they plotted the attack as well as the manufacture of the homemade explosives.

#### **Riot Police Deployed Around Campuses**

SK0211024288 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0219 GMT 2 Nov 88

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 2 (YONHAP)—Tension is building as student activists are threatening to storm on Thursday the private home of scandal-plagued former President Chon Tu-hwan.

Police, determined to block any attack on Chon's home as well as massive street demonstrations being planned by the students, have decided to deploy more than 24,000 riot police around the campuses of major Seoul universities and the former president's home in western Seoul.

Stunned by Monday's pre-dawn attempt by a band of militant students to attack Chon's home, police plan to close the neighborhood to all visitors while setting up a three-tiered cordon around the Chon residence with more than 3,000 riot police.

Police will also search buildings and other facilities near the neighborhood Wednesday night to detect any advance attempts by students to infiltrate the area.

Thousands of students at 17 Seoul universities have organized what they call "suicide squads" over the last two weeks to arrest Chon and his wife Yi Sun-cha.

Leaders of the student activists have said they will order the forlorn hopes [as received] to storm the Chon residence and also organize massive street demonstrations demanding the arrest of the former president and his wife on Students' Day, Nov. 3, which commemorates their predecessors' fight against Japanese colonial rule on that day in 1929.

The students plan for some 700 members of the "suicide squads" from Seoul universities to assemble at Yonsei University, a campus only a bus stop away from Chon's home, Wednesday for last-minute preparations for Thursday's action.

Police will, however, block the entrance of students from other schools as well as the influx of such demonstration equipment as firebombs into Yonsei University where the students are planning to hold a joint rally before heading for Chon's neighborhood.

A fresh wave of violent student demonstrations has swept the country since a 20-day parliamentary audit and inspection of government agencies uncovered a number of instances of alleged corruption and irregularities during the Chon government.

Students, who demand that the government arrest the former first family, claim that Chon, his wife and relatives are the source of all the alleged corruption and irregularities during Chon's presidency. The students have threatened to take action if the government fails to meet their demands by midnight Wednesday.

Chon, his wife and their relatives including Chon Kyong-hwan, Chon's younger brother, who was jailed earlier for corruption, have come under mounting public criticism for their alleged wrongdoing since Chon stepped down from office in February.

Meanwhile, six leading dissident groups issued a statement Wednesday expressing their support for the students' plan to storm Chon's home and demanding the arrest of Chon, his wife and all others involved in the alleged corruption during Chon's seven-year rule.

The statement said, "the government of Chon recorded the ugliest page in the nation's 5,000 years of history."

Students and dissidents are planning a massive protest rally for Saturday if the students' plan for Thursday fails.

### Students Held in Tax Office Seizure

SK0511011888 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
5 Nov 88 p 3

[Text] A group of five radical college students raided and occupied the Office of National Tax Administration [ONTA] in downtown Seoul for roughly 35 minutes yesterday morning, demanding the immediate arrest and punishment of former president Chon Tu-hwan and his wife Yi Sun-cha.

Police whisked the five student activists away from the incident scene.

The five students including Kim Chon-chol, 22, of Chungang University, and Chong Hae-pung, 21, of Korea University, stormed the special investigation office on the third floor of the ONTA edifice near the Japanese Embassy in Susong-tong, Chongno-ku, Seoul at 8:20 a.m. yesterday.

A tax official said that upon entering the office, the students hung two placards on the wall reading "Arrest and Punishment of Former Presidential couple," and smashed windowpanes.

The students claimed that they belonged to the suicide squad of the Patriotic Christian Student Association.

An eyewitness said that the students shouted at the top of their lungs a slogan "Arrest and Punish Ex-president Chon and His Successor President No Tae-u for the armed suppression of the May 18, 1980 Kwangju uprising and the irregularities committed during the past Fifth republic."

The students barricaded the entrance to the special investigation office with steel chairs and desks designed to stop riot police from approaching the office.

They also demanded liquidation of President No Tae-u and threatened to jump out of the office with fire bombs.

Their allegations were that President No has protected his predecessor Chon.

The students threw four types of leaflets down to the street.

About 600 policemen—some with uniforms and others in civilian clothes—rushed to the scene, carrying ladders, mattresses and fire extinguishers.

The police hurriedly spread mattresses on the court yard of the building to prepare for an emergency, persuading the students to end the protest.

When the police force began to bore a hole into the building wall to try and storm it, So Po-hyok, 22, a junior at Songkyunkwan University, and Kim Chon-chol flung themselves out of the window down to the ground.

But the two students did not sustain serious injuries thanks to the mattresses.

The students were quoted as saying to police investigators that they plotted the raid about two weeks ago.

### Criticism Turning Toward No

SK0511013588 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
5 Nov 88 p 3

["News in Review" column by city editor Chong Un-pung: "Real Courage Required of High Office to Cope With Situation"]

[Text] Radical student activists made a push to arraign former President Chon Tu-hwan Thursday. Of course, they failed, being stopped by overpowering police forces.

For the police, it was not a difficult operation to stop them because their action plan had been made public in advance.

The problem is that second and third attempts will surely be made. This time there will be no warning, causing more agony to police.

One thing drawing the special attention of the people in the current wave of student activism is their new tendency to vilify incumbent President No Tae-u openly, placing him in the company of Chon.

Activist students have been campaigning against Chon. Now, if not with the same intensity, they are now turning to attack No openly.

Concern among the people is how far they will carry their activism and how long the government will drift, made captive by student activism.

When the nation was plunged into utter turmoil during the presidential election campaign around this time last year, people expected that everything would be put in place after the general election of a president directly by the people, for the first time in 16 years.

But the expected post-election settling down did not come along. The nation was again thrown into the subsequent parliamentary elections.

Despite the two elections, which can be said to have been the most free in the nation's election history, the political situation was not any better.

Sensing that people had begun to become somewhat complacent about the democratization process, activist students hit the long-sleeping chord represented by the unification issue.

They were successful in awakening people to a kind of historical task of reunification. They violently struggled for the tenet that democracy is only a secondary matter when it comes to national unification.

They then pushed the campaign of boycotting the Seoul Olympics, arguing that the event would only serve to perpetuate national division if North Korea did not take part in the world sports festival.

With the Olympics over without North Korean participation, many people thought that the high rise wave of student activism might wind down.

But, things did not go the way they had thought.

As seen in Thursday's student action, they came out to see justice done against Chon by taking the affair into their own hands.

Of course, although there is some suspicion that Chon and his clique may attempt a kind of fanatic counteraction, it may not be too much to say that Chon is as good as a balky log.

In this context, students' move to "execute" Chon with their own hands looks directed more at President No than him.

President No is now flying high above the clouds on his swing through Southeast Asia and Australia for state diplomacy.

All the irregularities during Chon's regime, of which students and opposition parties are clamouring for an outright liquidation, are surely a big burden No wants to get off his back.

The question asked about Chon these days is what is there left for him to do for the good of the nation.

Other questions are whether President No is conjuring up any solution while overseas on his state visit and whether he has the tough qualities often required of high office.

**Nuclear Power Plant Breaks Down in Southeast**  
*SK0511021788 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
*0210 GMT 5 Nov 88*

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 5 (YONHAP)—A nuclear power plant in the southeastern part of South Korea has broken down after only 50 days of commercial operation, the state-run Korea Electric Power Corp. (KEPCO) said Friday.

A KEPCO spokesman said the plant technicians believe two bolts slipped out of the generator stator causing the coil parts of the generator designed and supplied by Alstom of France to short-circuit.

No radioactivity leakage, however, was reported as a result of the breakdown because the malfunctioning part is a different and separate system from the nuclear reactor supplied by Framatome, also of France, the spokesman said.

The spokesman said it will take four or five more days for the technicians to find out the exact cause of the breakdown because they must wait until the generator cools down.

About one month of repair work, to be carried out by Framatome under the contract terms, will be required before operation can be resumed, he added.

The plant, South Korea's No. 9 nuclear power generator which began commercial operation on Sept. 10 after six and a half years of construction, has a capacity of 950,000 kilowatts an hour.

Another reactor and generator unit of the same model is under construction in the plant at Ulchin slated for completion next September.

KEPCO officials said the breakdown will not affect the electricity supply because the corporation maintains a reserve of 10 to 20 percent of its total capacity of more than 19 million kilowatts.

**Families of KAL Incident Demand Saboteur Trial**  
*SK3010011688 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD*  
*in English 30 Oct 88 p 3*

[Text] The families of the November 1987 KAL [Korean Air] plane crash victims have demanded that Kim Hyon-hui, the confessed North Korean saboteur of the jetliner, stand trial.

Some 120 of the bereaved families contended that the "truth" about the bombing of KAL Flight 858, which killed all 115 people aboard, should be brought to light and a joint memorial service be held for the victims.

They made the demand after holding a meeting at a restaurant in downtown Seoul Friday.

It has been reported that Kim will be granted amnesty later this year after standing trial.

In a statement, the bereaved families, which have formed an association, said they are skeptical of the results of the investigation of the incident, citing the following reasons:

—The government refused to allow the surviving families to go to the crash site.

—The investigation into this case has been solely dependent on Kim Hyon-hui's confession.



—The plane sabotage incident has been exploited politically.

On Nov. 29 last year, Kim Hyon-hui, then 26, and another North Korean agent blew up the KAL jetliner near Burma.

Kim confessed in a televised news conference that she and her dead male companion acted on the orders of the North Korean Government.

She now lives in a secret lodging facility together with two female investigators of the Agency for National Security Planning.

**No Tae-u Urges DJP To Eradicate Corruption**  
SK0211074288 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0722 GMT 2 Nov 88

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 2 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u called Wednesday for a more active role by his ruling party lawmakers in eradicating the alleged corruption and other scandalous legacies of his authoritarian predecessor Chon Tu-hwan.

In a luncheon he hosted at the presidential residence for all 125 lawmakers of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, No urged those present to help bring an end to the controversial matter of Chon's alleged corruption by the end of the year.

No, who is leaving Thursday on a four-nation Asian trip, asked the ruling party lawmakers to adopt a profound change in their attitude toward the operation of the party which was founded by Chon shortly after he took power seven years ago.

Denying as "nonsense" the recent criticism that the ruling party lacks influential leaders, No called on the lawmakers to concentrate on democratic improvements of laws and institutions.

Meanwhile, the government and the ruling party plan for the prosecution probes, now under way separately from parliament's investigations, into the irregularities allegedly involving Chon's relatives and others to be completed by mid-November and for those found to be involved to be placed under arrest, according to an informed source.

"During No's Asian tour, the prosecution will speed up its investigations and take judicial action to put under arrest those who are involved in the alleged corruption and irregularities," the source said.

Amid mounting pressure to sever their connection with former President Chon Tu-hwan, the government and ruling party have reportedly considered persuading Chon to offer a formal apology and return what some have claimed is an illicitly amassed fortune to the state.

However, Chon himself has expressed strong dissatisfaction with the recent attitude of the No government and has retracted his earlier position of leaning toward the possibility of offering an apology, according to other sources in the ruling camp.

Over the past several weeks, student activists have been organizing what they call "suicide squads" and threatening to use them to storm Chon's private home and arrest Chon and his wife Yi Sun-cha unless the government arrests them by midnight Wednesday.

No is scheduled to leave Korea on Thursday, the day student activists have planned a massive protest rally against Chon and an attack on Chon's residence.

**Assemblymen Question Ties With Bloc Nations**  
SK2910004788 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
29 Oct 88 p 2

[Text] Lawmakers of the governing and opposition parties called for a guarded approach to the Soviet Union and other East bloc countries in the government's northward diplomatic bids during interpellation on foreign and unification affairs yesterday.

They asserted that thorough preparation and studies in advance are required for the projected advancement into the markets of Eastern European countries.

Three lawmakers from the Democratic Justice Party and five opposition lawmakers including one independent took the floor during the interpellation at the Assembly. The following are excerpts of their speeches:

**Kim Chong-sik (NDRP)**

Police authorities blocked the frustrated joint students conference at the truce village of Panmunjom last August with physical force and the government accepted the program for the exchange of students with North Korea just a few months after that in an apparent paradoxical policy.

The government's policies on foreign and unification affairs should be based on firm principles so that the people may believe in them.

The government's projected Northern policy should be promoted in such a way as not to impair our security relationship with the United States. The government also should win a national consensus on its "Nordpolitik" through the operation of a supra-partisan consultative body.

**Pak Chong-su (DJP)**

It is hasty to expect much from projected trade with East bloc countries while the overall trade volume between them and the United States doesn't rival the trade volume between our country and the United States.

Brisk debates on our approaches to Eastern countries are simultaneously under way among the administration, political parties, business circles and other social sectors. Does the government have any intention to establish an independent organ designed to coordinate foreign and unification policies?

**Cho Sun-sung (PPD)**

The government should not decide on unification and foreign affairs unilaterally but through close consultations with the majority opposition in order to effectively carry out supra-partisan diplomacy.

The Soviet Union has been offering overtures to South Korea to invite a positive participation of Japan in the development of Siberian areas. In that respect, the prospect for our possible participation in the Siberian development is not necessarily bright.

Has the government figured out the cost-and-benefit account on the matter and what is the government's plan for that?

Currently, our relationships with the People's Republic of China may be said to be somewhat abnormal. I think it desirable that all kinds of negotiations should be undertaken between the central government of China and the ROK Government. What is the government's response to this point?

**Paek Nam-chi (RDP)**

I think that the hastily-promoted government policy on unification affairs for the past three months was designed to prepare for a confidence vote on the President which is expected to be held on early next year. How will the government explain this?

To refuse to reveal the possible stationing of nuclear forces in Korea is denying the people's "right to know." Does the government have the will to announce the truth?

**Yu han-yol (Ind.)**

How does the government see prospects for the politico-military talks between South and North Korea? How will the government win a national consensus for its unification policies?

Does the government believe that President No's proposal for the six-nation consultative conference will be realized?

**Pak Sung-chae (DJP)**

I think it's better for the government to modify its Northern policy so that North Korea will accept it. To that end, we had better not stick to the cross-recognition of both Koreas which is opposed by the North.

What is the government's assessment of China and the Soviet Union's policies toward North Korea, with regard to the proposal of the six-nation conference in particular?

**Kwon No-kap (PPD)**

I call upon the government to consider the proposal of mutual arms reduction positively.

I also demand the government clarify whether nuclear forces are already deployed in this country or not.

What is the government's plan to promote the welfare of servicemen?

**Kim In-ki (DJP)**

Our people's anti-Communist consciousness is feared to be seriously weakened. What are the government's countermeasures?

I think now is the time for our government to map out a long-term plan for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from the country as such a debate has already begun in the U.S. and Korea.

**Publishing Head Arrested for 'Praising' Chuche**  
*SK0411004888 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD*  
*in English 4 Nov 88 p 3*

[Text] Police have arrested a Seoul publishing company president on charges of issuing a travelogue "praising" the "chuche" ideology of north Korean leader Kim Il-sung.

Kim Chong-su, head of "Hanul" Publishing Co., is accused of violating the tough National Security Law, a police officer said yesterday.

The controversial travelogue was written by the Rev. Hong Tong-kun, a Korean-American who visited Communist north Korea last August. About 4,000 copies of the two-volume book have been sold, police said.

The publication has widely been read by student activists.

Prosecutors have suggested that "factual" reporting of North Korea will go unpunished. But they have said persons issuing publications "praising" the Communist regime in Pyongyang could be prosecuted.

**Kim Il-sung Said To 'Take Back' Power**  
*SK3110231888 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD*  
*in English 1 Nov 88 p 2*

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP)—North Korean leader Kim Il-sung has started to take back much of the power he transferred to his son and heir Chong-il, the SANKEI SHIMBUN reported Monday, quoting an informed North Korean source.

The source said the 76-year-old elder Kim is taking the power back based on a decision made by the Workers' Party in a meeting held in late September. As a result, the source said, the power transfer project, hitherto conducted by the party and the State Administration Council, has been suspended.

Instead, senior politicians who were comrades-in-arms of Kim Il-song during the partisan fight against the Japanese occupationists in the late 1930s and early 1940s are being assigned to important posts.

Citing a concrete example, the source said Han Tok-su, 81, has gained full control of the Chochongnyon, an association of pro-North Korean residents in Japan. He has served nominally as Chochongnyon chairman.

Another example involves Lt. Gen. Yi Pong-won who has become vice chief of the Politburo of the People's Army.

Han, who returned to Tokyo early last month from Pyongyang where he attended the 40th North Korean national day Sept. 9, declared the suspension of the power transfer from himself to Yi Chin-kyu, the first Chochongnyon vice president, the source said.

The source said Han must have received directives from Kim Il-song when he had lengthy talks with Kim while he was in Pyongyang. It is known that Chochongnyon acts based on directives from Pyongyang.

"It is certain that the development in Chochongnyon has direct connections with the suspension of the power transfer in North Korea," the source said.

The newspaper quoted a rumor circulating among Chochongnyon officials that the elder Kim, while meeting Han, called in his son and instructed him not to interfere with Chochongnyon.



## Burma

### **Soviets Deny Aiding Saw Maung Regime**

*BK0711152388 Hong Kong AFP in English 1516 GMT  
7 Nov 88*

[Text] Rangoon, Nov 7 (AFP)—The Soviet Embassy here on Monday denied reports that the Soviet Union had sent arms and military advisors to Burma.

"I give you my assurance that there is not a single piece of Soviet-produced or Soviet-delivered arms in Burma," the embassy's military attache told reporters at his residence here.

An official Soviet Embassy statement denied as "fabrications" reports of "the alleged presence of Soviet military advisers here."

(Sources in the Karen National Union (KNU) reached from Bangkok said last month that Soviet arms and advisers had arrived in Rangoon, but this could not be independently confirmed.)

A spokesman for the military junta that seized power here September 18 had already denied the KNU claims Friday, calling them a fabrication.

The press conference at the Soviet military attache's house coincided with the 71st anniversary of the Soviet revolution.

Junta leader General Saw Maung sent his greetings to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev on the occasion.

### **Troops 'Guarding' Rangoon Monasteries**

*BK0811113088 Hong Kong AFP in English 1124 GMT  
8 Nov 88*

[Text] Rangoon, Nov 8 (AFP)—Troops were guarding monasteries here Tuesday and some monks were arrested on the city streets, witnesses said, after pamphlets were distributed calling for a protest march at military headquarters.

Underground pamphlets distributed widely here last week said Buddhist clergy would converge on the capital Wednesday to stage a march to military headquarters in protest against a military junta that seized power September 18.

The pamphlets also called for a general strike from Wednesday to Saturday unless the junta allowed an interim government to be formed without military representatives by Tuesday.

The pamphlets said the military had discredited itself by staging the coup and a subsequent law-and-order crackdown on pro-democracy protests in which hundreds of people died.

Witnesses said there were at least one or two truckloads of armed troops parked outside the entrances of several monasteries here and that troops were checking official identification cards of all monks leaving the monasteries.

Security forces were arresting monks found on the city streets without alms bowls, they said.

## **Political Parties Continue To Register**

### **Karen State National Organization**

*BK0411105988 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 3 Nov 88*

[Text] The Karen State National Organization, which has its headquarters at Dawna Aye Yeiktha, No 4, Thiri Street, No 4 Ward, Pa-an township, Karen State, has been permitted to register as of 1 November in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was stated in Announcement No 85 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The Karen State National Organization has been formed with the following Central Executive Committee:

Patron: U Saw Tun Pe, advocate, retired secretary to the government Karen State Executive Body;

Chairman: U Saw Kyi Tun Hpaw, retired state education officer;

Vice Chairman: U Naing Aung Chit, former secretary of Mon State Development League;

General Secretary: U (San Chain), retired veterinary surgeon;

Joint Secretary: U Saw Win Pe, retired school master; [passage indistinct];

Members: U Than Aung, Burmese youth; U Nai Hla Myaing, Mon youth; U Khun Kyaw Sein, Pa-o youth; U Khun Htoo Yi, indigenous medicines practitioner; and U Man Ba Sein, Karen youth.

### **Faithful Democratic Federation Party**

*BK0211151588 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 2 Nov 88*

[Text] The Faithful Democratic Federation, FDF, which has its headquarters at No 60, Hanthawaddy 3d Street, No 2 Ward, North Okkalapa, Rangoon Division, has been permitted to register as of 1 November in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was stated in Announcement No 80 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The FDF has been formed with the following Central Executive Committee:

Patron: U Aye Thein, First Grade Independence Mawgun Award winner, and member of parliament;

Chairman: U (Tun Myint Soe), traditional medicine practitioner, former member of parliament for Pyidaungsu Party;  
Vice Chairman: U Saw Myint, B.A., ex-member of People's Assembly;  
General Secretary: U Ko Ko, retired official, Foreign Affairs Department;  
Deputy General Secretary: U Zaw Khin, B.A.;  
Treasurer: U Aung Nyunt;  
Auditor: Daw Hla Aye, attorney;  
Organizer: U Ko Ko, alias U (Htoo Ko Ko), film director; and  
Women's Affairs: Daw Marlar Swe, 1st-year economics student.

#### **Highlanders Democratic Party**

BK0611085988 *Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese*  
1330 GMT 5 Nov 88

[Text] The Highlanders Democratic Party, which has its headquarters at Kaybalinza Yeiktha, Tamu-Kale Road, Tamu Township, Sagaing Division, has been permitted to register as of 2 November in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was announced in Announcement No 92 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The Highlanders Democratic Party has been formed with the following Central Executive Committee:

Patrons: U (Suan Khant Htang); U (Kaymant Hlyan Nan); U (Kha Yah);  
Chairman: Dr (Sang Kha Ma);  
Vice Chairman: U (Kam Tint Mam);  
General Secretary: U (Htaung Kho Htam);  
Joint Secretary-1: U (Htam Kho Luan);  
Joint Secretary-2: U (Kyi Mu); and  
Members: U (Htang Hlyan); U (Htaung Hkant Hlyan); U Thein Tun; U (Kye Ni Ni); U (Suan Zabaung); U (Htaung Kho Luan); U Hla Shwe; U (Htaung Min); U (Kya Lin); U San Tun; U (Ra Ku Mong); and U (Memang Rai).

#### **Free People's League of Burma**

BK0611084788 *Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese*  
1330 GMT 5 Nov 88

[Text] The Free People's League of Burma, which has its headquarters at No 222, first floor, Sule Pagoda Road, Kyauktada Township, Rangoon Division, has been permitted to register as of 2 November in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was announced in Announcement No 91 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The Free People's League of Burma has been formed with the following Committee of Patrons and Central Executive Committee:

Committee of Patrons: U Ba Kyu of Bassein; U Soe of Mandalay, joint secretary for Antifascist People's Freedom League for Mandalay District, 1954-64.

Central Executive Committee:

Chairman: U Maung Maung Than, B.Sc., B.L., R.A. final year, advocate, retired Grade 1 Law Officer  
Vice Chairman-1: U Aung Naing of Lewe, B.Sc.  
Vice Chairman-2: U Aye Lwin, B.Sc.  
General Secretary: U Nyunt Maung Shein, B.Sc. Agriculture.  
Joint General Secretary: U Par Gyi of Twante, B.A., H.G.P., R.L., advocate.

Members: U Maung Maung Tin of Yamethin, L.Lb., advocate; U Tin Pe, B.Sc.; U Than Maung; U Khin Soe of Khin Soe Printing Press; U Tin Win of Dagon, L.Lb., advocate; U Tin Maung Aye of Pyinmana, M.Sc. Zoology Final Part 1; U Myint Swe of Nyaungdon, B.A.; Daw Khin San Lwin, B.Sc., H.G.P., R.L., advocate; Daw Tin Win, B.Sc., H.G.P., R.L., attorney; U Aung Myint, B.E. Mechanical, M.O.T., H.G.P., U Tint, Naraw, Mandalay, B.Sc., U Tin Maung, alias U Tin Maung Latt of Botataung; Daw Khin Than Nu, B.A. Eco., H.G.P.; U Polo Shidshar; U Khin Maung Tint, alias U Khoo, of Rangoon; U Kyaw U of Kyaikmaraw; and U Ko Ko Gyi of Twante, B.Sc. Final Year.

#### **Party for National Development**

BK0711084488 *Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese*  
1330 GMT 6 Nov 88

[Text] The Party for National Development, which has its headquarters at No 130, second floor, Second Block Lewis Street, Kyauktada Township, Rangoon Division, has been permitted to register as of 2 November in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was announced in Announcement No 97 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The Party for National Development has been formed with the following Central Executive Committee:

Chairman: U Soe Min;  
Secretary General: U Khin Maung Maung;  
Secretary: U Win Aung;  
Joint Secretary-1: U Zaw Htwe;  
Joint Secretary-2: U Kyaw Zeya;  
Members: Daw Thi Thi Win; Daw Yin Yin Min; Daw San San Win; U Tun Hla Aung; U Zaw Maw; U Tin Myo Zaw; U Win Naing; U Ko Ko Zaw; and U Aung Thaw.

#### **Patriotic League for Peace**

BK0511113088 *Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese*  
1330 GMT 4 Nov 88

[Text] The Patriotic League for Peace, which has its headquarters at No 18, 27th Street, Pabedan Township, Rangoon Division, has been permitted to register as of 1 November in accordance with Section 5A of the Political

Parties Registration Law. This was announced in Announcement No 89 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The Patriotic League for Peace has been formed with the following Central Executive Committee:

Patron: U Tin Win Hlaing;  
Chairman: U Hla Htwe;  
Vice Chairman-1: U Kyaw Han;  
Vice Chairman-2: U Tun Lin U of Thazi;  
General Secretary: Daw Cho Cho Than;  
Joint General Secretary-1: U Hla Kyaw, alias Kyaw Gyi;  
Joint General Secretary-2: U Hla Min, alias Myo Myint Aung;  
Treasurer-1: U Ko Ko Thet;  
Treasurer-2: Daw Thu Thu Hnin;  
Communications Officer-1: U Soe Hlaing U;  
Communications Officer-2: Daw San San Kyi;  
Information: U Kyaw Nyunt;  
Organizer-1: U Than Htut Hlaing;  
Organizer-2: Daw Onmar Kyi;  
Auditor: Daw Mya Mya Win;  
Members: U (Khaing Min Yint); Daw Yin Yin; U Thet Tun; and Daw Khin San Yi; U Win Min.

#### **Union Of Kachin Youths**

BK0611093988 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 5 Nov 88

[Text] The Union of Kachin Youths led by the Kachin University Students, UKY, which has its headquarters at No 204, Yuzana Ward, Myitkyina Township, Kachin State, has been permitted to register as of 2 November in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was announced in Announcement No 94 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The Union of Kachin Youths led by Kachin University Students has been formed with the following Central Executive Committee:

Chairman: U (Wat Kyon Sinwar), B.Sc. Botany;  
General Secretary: U (Wutkyi Kyenaw), LL.D. Qualifying, LL.M. 2d year;  
Joint General Secretary: U (Midon Sinsar), Zoology final year;  
Members: U (Maran Bran Tawng), B.Sc. physics; U (Gwi Pok Gyau), B.Sc. Chemistry; U (Ar Khaung Tawng), B.Sc. botany; U (Mim Nut Naja), botany 2d year; and U (U Se Gham), B.D.S.U. (Labyant Labauk), B.Sc. physics.

#### **Arakanese Peace, Human Rights Party**

BK0611085588 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 5 Nov 88

[Text] The Arakanese Peace and Human Rights Party whose headquarters are at Zabutun Watch Shop, Merchant Street, Kyee-thi-gyi Ward, Sitwe, Rakhine State, has been permitted to register as of 2 November in

accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was announced in Announcement No 93 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The Arakanese Peace and Human Rights Party has been formed with the following Committee of Patrons and Central Executive Committee:

Committee of Patrons: U Pyi Soe Aung; U Tun Sein U;  
U Shwe Tun Hla;

Central Executive Committee:

Chairman: U Tha;  
Vice Chairman: U Tha Tun Sein;  
Vice Chairman: U Maung Shwe Tha;  
General Secretary: U Hla Maung;  
Secretary-1: U Maung Tin;  
Secretary-2: U U Tun Maung  
Members: U Ba Khin; U Tun Hla U; U Maung Lun Pe;  
U Shwe Mra Aung; U Sein Hla Aung; U Thein Maung U; U Kyaw Tun; U Maung Tun Khin; U Maung Tin Nyunt; U Tha Han Maung; U Pru Shay; and U Kyaw Han, alias Tha Hlaing.

#### **Federal Republic Development Party**

BK0711074088 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 6 Nov 88

[Text] The Federal Republic Development Party, which has its headquarters at No 97, Rangoon-Insein Road, No 2 ward, Mayangon Township, Rangoon Division, has been permitted to register as of 2 November in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was announced in Announcement No 95 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The Federal Republic Development Party has been formed with the following patrons and Central Executive Committee:

Patron: Thakin Magyi Daw Khin Saw Myint, alias Arzani Khin Khin, took part in the revolution against imperialism in areas between Meiktila and Magwe as an underground logistics officer for the Pegu Division in the revolution against fascism;

Chairman: U Ye Thein, alias Thakin Thein Aung, First Grade Independence Mawgun award winner;

Vice Chairman: U Aung Thaw, Mon, industrialist;

General Secretary: U Myint Lwin Than, B.Sc. physics;

Secretary-1: U Win Tin of Hmawbi;

Secretary-2: U Tun Myint U, B.Sc., R.L.;

Members: U Ba Nyein of Mayangon; U Maung Maung, retired major, Third Grade Independence Mawgun award winner; U Aye Thin, retired deputy director of Survey Department; U Kyaw Myint, Shan; U Tha Mya, LL.D., Rakhine; Daw Khin Hla Myaing, Mon, B.A. Geography; U (?Tin Nwe), former head of divisions, Ministry of Industry-1; U Khin Maung Aye; and U Win Myint of Insein.



### 115 Parties Registered as of 7 November

BK0811102988 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 7 Nov 88

["Press Release No 58/88 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 7 November '88—the 13th day of the waning moon of Thadingyut, 1350 Burmese era"]

[Text] As of 4 November 1988, 107 political parties had been allowed to register with this commission in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law. The following political parties were allowed to register today, 7 November:

1. View of People's Democracy League;
2. Evergreen Young Men's Association;
3. Union Democratic Congress;
4. League for Mother Democracy;
5. League of Peasants Union, LPU;
6. Democracy Reformation League, DRL;
7. United Trade Union Congress, Union of Burma; and
8. League for the Vitality of People's Democracy.

Hence, as of today, 115 political parties have registered with this commission under the Political Parties Registration Law.

### Column Questions Foreign Broadcast Authenticity

BK0311020088 Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S  
DAILY in English 22 Oct 88 p 7; 23 Oct 88 pp 7, 8

[Column "A Revelation...Strange Enough To Confound"  
by "A Listener"]

[Text] I have been listening to broadcasts by the BBC from England and by the VOA from America for so many years that it has become a habit. Like in the song by movie star Win Oo "Dee Ah-chain yauck-yin Kyundaw Seit Tway Hpauk Hpauk Le De" (I can't help feeling the urge when the time arrives), I never fail to tune in to these two stations whenever they are on the air. My elder brother is very tolerant, because he is very fond of me for one thing, and because he wants me to have a critical objectivity and to discern right from wrong. So, he permits me to listen without any restraint.

On Tuesday, 18-10-88, I heard a special evening bulletin from the BBC. It was about the meeting which took place between representatives of the numerous parties and the Elections Commission. The BBC report was as follows—

"It is reported that in meeting with the Elections Commission on Friday, representatives of the new parties expressed doubts as to whether truly free and fair elections could be held"

"All, with the exception of the representative of the National Unity Party, expressed doubts as to whether free and fair elections could be held. It is said that the

General Secretary of the Pha-hsa-pa-la [Antifascist People's Freedom League] U Nyunt Thein submitted a nine-point questionnaire to the Commission."

"One of the points in the questionnaire was whether requiring political parties to be registered could be considered part of a democratic procedure"

"Another question was whether independent individuals belonging to no party would have a right to run for election as only the parties have been required to get themselves registered"

"It is said that the Chairman of the Democracy Party U Thu Wai after expressing confidence in the Commission members as individuals also asked whether free and fair elections could be held under prevailing conditions."

I heard also that these and other things in this news bulletin from London were written by U Aung Myint Tun of the BBC's Far Eastern Service who lives in London. So I asked my elder brother about it.

"Well, Akogyi [Elder Brother], representatives of the political parties in meeting the Elections Commission have asked whether there could really be free and fair elections; I think that it's a relevant question".

"Well, now that you have raised the question, I will have to explain to you all that I know and all that I have read. You are really naive, aren't you?—always getting swayed by whatever you hear from the BBC or the VOA. Now then, listen—"

"The Chairman and members of the State Law and Order Restoration Council met with the Chairman and members of the Elections Commission at one o'clock in the afternoon on 20-9-88. The meeting took place at Dagon Yeiktha. At that meeting, General Saw Maung expressed his cetana [goodwill] and desire to introduce a multiparty democracy as quickly as possible".

"The members of the Commission said in response that introduction of multiparty democracy makes imperative the holding of free and fair elections and that the nation is also demanding this. Now that there is someone willing to give it and also someone willing to receive it, the introduction of a multiparty democracy will surely bring peace and tranquillity to the nation. They also said the security and restoration of law and order in all parts of the country was essential for holding free and fair elections, they said that appropriate preconditions should be created for the purpose. General Saw Maung replied that he would do everything in his power for this purpose. Well, now you understand."

"That's right Akogyi, but the question asked by Democracy Party Chairman U Thu Wai was if it (the election) could be fair under prevailing conditions and whether it would be free. Doubts!"

"I will tell you some more: In connection with this there is Declaration No 1/88 issued by the State Law and Order Restoration Council on 18-9-88. The first point concerns maintenance of law and order and prevalence of peace and tranquillity; the second point concerns security of transportation and communications as smooth as possible; the third point says that the Council would strive utmost for the better conditions of food, clothing and shelter of the people and render necessary assistance to the private sector and the cooperatives to do so. The fourth point is that when the aforesaid conditions have been satisfied, the Tatmadaw [Defense Forces] shall hold the multiparty democracy general elections. All this has been declared to the nation as well as to the entire world. As in the old Burmese saying about an elephant's tusk never withdrawing once it has come out, the Tatmadaw too once it has given assurance has never been known to break a promise. The BBC is pretending that it can't remember this"

"What is there to doubt about, my young brother? And there is another question concerning multiparty democracy. It is about the registration required of all parties. The State Law and Order Restoration Council and the Elections Commission have been granting permission to all parties which would care to register themselves. Up to 19-10-88, a total of 24 parties have already been registered. After all, all parties have been registered because this is meant to be a multiparty democracy. They are being given all they ask for. The question need not have been asked. So why are there any doubts? Other parties which come forward within the prescribed time limit will also be allowed to get themselves registered."

"That is also being expedited by the government. The registration of the parties is being given equal publicity. And the aims, objectives and programmes of the respective parties are also being regularly featured in the press"

"Akogyi, there is also the question which they have raised that though parties have been allowed to register themselves whether or not independent individuals not belonging to any party would have the right to run for elections."

"This point is clear enough in the State Law and Order Restoration Council's Law No 4/88 concerning registration of political parties issued on 27-9-88. The Law says that all political parties wishing to run for elections should get themselves registered according to prescribed procedure; no provisions for independent individuals are mentioned. Therefore the matter of running for elections (by independent individuals) is not involved."

"The way in which U Nyunt Thein and U Thu Wai framed the questions makes it seem that they lack confidence."

"That's right, but I would say that they need to appraise their own actions. The chairman of the Elections Commission also said the same on the day of the meeting. The only answer is that everything depends upon the activities of the party concerned."

"And then Akogyi, according to the BBC one of the points in the questionnaire submitted by the General Secretary of the Pha-hsa-pa-la was whether requiring parties to get themselves registered was in accord with democratic practice. I think you will have to explain the entire account of multiparty democracy."

"Well, then I will have to talk about the incident of 1988. What we are having to do today is for multiparty democracy. But let us go back to March 1988 when an incident occurred. It was a petty private matter between some students of Rangoon Institute of Technology and some of the locals of West Gyogon Ward. Though it was a petty private quarrel, some malicious and unscrupulous politicians incited the students so that the private quarrel developed into a violent incident."

"That's right Akogyi—I know about that. But do go on."

"Well, the disturbances also occurred at the end of May. In June, demands were made for the reinstatement of expelled students, for the release of the detained students, for permission to form the students' union and various other student matters."

"Were there any political demands made at that time Akogyi?"

"Oh yes, there were. Among their demands was the formation of a government by Bogyoke Haung [Former Brigadier General] Aung Gyi and for the then government to resign."

"Well, to continue—I am sure you will remember this as well. Beginning with the students' disturbances at about the end of July and commencement of August, agitation for demonstrations demanding democracy followed. The demands were to end the one-party system and introduce a multiparty democracy. The State government obliged by announcing the formation of a national referendum commission to find out on a nationwide basis as to whether the people wanted one-party system, two-party system or a multiparty system. But this too was not accepted. In September, the Burma Socialist Programme Party and the Pyithu Hluttaw [People's Assembly] obliged further and terminated the activities of the Commission. The multiparty system was accepted outright and the Multiparty Democracy General Elections Commission was formed. But even this too was opposed. They continued to march and demonstrate and to create disturbances saying that they would not accept this either. Some even went on hunger strike. Then their demands accelerated; the demand now was for immediate formation of an interim government with 12-9-88 as the deadline. Over 1,000 students and a lot of public

servicemen were involved. At that point of time, they even stopped talking about multiparty democracy. Ruthless and unsavoury elements now entered the picture accompanied by slogans of violence and intimidation such as "Ya-yin-ya Ma-ya-yin Cha!" (Get it! Hit if you can't get it!), "Ya-ya Ma-ya-ya Cha!" (Hit any way, whether you get it or not!) and "Pay-yin-pay Ma-pay-yin Pyay!" (Either give in or run if you won't!); and on 17-9-88 and 18-9-88 the initial disturbances exploded into sword-waving and spear-shaking violence with terror and destruction so intensive that the country seemed to be coming to an end."

"That is right Akogyi, I was unable to sleep day or night standing sentry duty, making gateways—we had a lot of trouble."

"But that's not all—in such areas as North Okkalapa, South Okkalapa, Industrial Planning Ward, Thingangyun, Shwe-kyet-sha-sun area of Kya-ku Ward in Dagon Township, and even in front of the Rangoon General Hospital there were not a few people who were beheaded due to the instigation of unscrupulous elements. Numerous foreign embassies video-taped the events and accounts of Burmans being beheaded and murdered spread swiftly across the globe. The destruction of factories and mills was frightening. The destruction inflicted on the Syriam Bridge Construction Project alone amounted to K 78 million—if we add up the rest the overall loss would amount to millions—"

"That's true, we watch the television every night about the damage inflicted upon mills and factories and public buildings. It is indeed heartrending.

"That's right, these are the results of the violence which erupted in the wake of the demonstrations for democracy. It was for this reason that the Tatmadaw had to assume the powers of State on 18-9-88 so as to arrest the general deterioration condition of the country in time. You already know about this."

"That's right Akogyi, if the Tatmadaw had not taken over responsibilities in time I don't know where we would be now."

"Well these are things which had never been heard of before in Burma—like the cases of beheadings of innocent people taking place right in the centre of Rangoon; like the destruction and lootings of public properties and of theft and criminality of every kind. Is that the kind of democracy they wished for? The fact that they have raised questions as to whether the systematic procedure of having political parties registered is according to democratic practice is indeed food for thought. Is it because they do not like systematic and disciplined democratic activities? In short, it is evident that what they mean to infer is that systematic registration is contrary to democracy. The logic is indeed amazing."

"Oh my Gosh! Akogyi, I went into shock whenever I heard about people being beheaded. I do really pray that I may never have to experience that kind of decapitating democracy in all my future lives."

"There is something else too; since you are a great BBC fan I want you to consider this objectively and critically. There was news about an announcement made by the National League for Democracy headed by Aung-Su-Tin [Aung Gyi-Aung San Suu Kyi-Tin U]; also news about a pension being given to Dr Aung Khin Sint; the news items about which I have just explained and finally news about the meeting between the Elections Commission and the various parties; I'm extremely mystified as to how U Aung Myint Tun of the BBC Far Eastern Service who lives in London writes and sends Rangoon news despatches from London."

"Now that you mention it Akogyi, how can all this possibly be? I know that the BBC correspondent U Maung Maung lives in Rangoon."

"U Maung Maung is the accredited correspondent for the BBC and is duly recognized by the government as such. U Sein Win, one of the most experienced veteran journalists in Burma is the correspondent for AP; U Hla Htwe is a correspondent for Indonesia; U Nay Win is a correspondent for ASAHI SHIMBUN of Japan; U Kyaw Nyein is a correspondent of the American Embassy (USIA); U Khin Maung Thwain is a correspondent for AFP; U Hla Kyi is from the REUTERS News Agency; U Myo Thant (Yangon Myo Thant) is a correspondent for ANSA News Agency of Italy as well as for YOMIURI SHIMBUN; U Chit Tun is from the UPI; and U Linpin is the correspondent for NEWSWEEK and all of them are in Rangoon."

"...Do continue, Akogyi,"

"Did Aung-Su-Tin communicate with the BBC through U Maung Maung or is U Maung Maung himself Aung Myint Tun? Somebody seems to be messing up things. U Maung Maung became an accredited BBC correspondent on 13-6-75. When the Aung-Su-Tin-led National League for Democracy issued the declaration should not have U Maung Maung been given first priority? It is beyond imagination. Whenever the Information Committee of the State Law and Order Restoration Council holds its press conferences the foreign correspondents who attend are those who have been mentioned: U Aung Myint Tun has never attended. Who is he? Who is producing the news? Are these news authentic? It is getting more and more mixed up."

"Someone must surely be meddling with things, Akogyi."



"Oh yes. We pay considerable attention to foreign broadcasts. When the 1988 disturbances were beginning, a person by the name of Christopher Garnet [name as published] in writing about Burma reported a lot of crap and rubbish.

Peter Nettleship was the one who wrote a lot of fabrications during the middle part of the disturbances when the Tatmadaw was carrying out responsibilities. Now someone by the name of U Aung Myint Tun is writing about Rangoon from London during the present period of national stability."

"You remember everything in detail, Akogyi. I can remember also. However, I tune into foreign stations because I can hear a lot of foreign news, I listened not only to BBC and VOA but also to Malaysia, Philippines, Beijing, Moscow and others."

"Of course we should pay attention to what is broadcast by other countries. In our country, things which require correction must be corrected. When it comes to news, even the smallest tiny bit deserves attention. We respect the media. We do not disregard the media. We are interested in the criticism and analysis given by the media. Our attitude is not that of doing whatever we want no matter what the media says. But the emergence of U Aung Myint Tun while BBC U Maung Maung is still in existence is certainly food for much thought ..."

"...Then there is also the news about Dr Aung Khin Sint being retired and about the organizers of the National League for Democracy being arrested."

"According to the news, Assistant Director Dr Aung Khin Sint, Department of Health, was said to have been forced to retire. The news also said that Dr Aung Khin Sint actively participated most prominently in the demonstrations held by the Health Department. Then their news also said that Dr U Maung Maung Shein in Bassein had been arrested for playing a leading role in the demonstrations. Another item was that an announcement was made by the Aung-Su-Tin-led National League for Democracy that their organizers were being arrested and harassed. The report also said that their organizers in Thonze were having to suffer restraint while in Bogale their organizers were said to have been not only put under restraint but also arrested. The report ended with a conclusion that the announcement made by the National League for Democracy is included in a news despatch by U Aung Myint Tun of London."

"Does this kind of thing happen in Western nations? Are they able to do whatever they want without getting arrested? Are they allowed to stage demonstrations as much as they want without any restraint?"

"Oh my gosh, that sort of thing can never happen. I'll tell you about a news report which came over the VOA while you were away at the market. Listen carefully. This item of news was in the VOA Burmese language programme

broadcast at 6.30 am on 18 October 1988. I have even copied it down. I'll read it to you. 'The police have arrested over 240 demonstrators who have been protesting against American policies in El Salvador when they surrounded the Pentagon near Washington. A total of about 7,000 demonstrators surrounded the Pentagon and picketted it so that workers and employees may not enter. The demonstrators threw red paint on buses and they held crosses to symbolize those killed in El Salvador. Though the demonstration was meant for peace the demonstrators nevertheless clashed with the police, according to officials of the Department. Four police officers of the Defence Department were wounded. Vietnam veteran and leader of the demonstrators Daniel declared that the United States of America was making arrangements to accelerate the war in El Salvador.' That was the report. And just imagine what it means."

"Having over 240 demonstrators arrested is quite a lot in a place like America which is practising multiparty democracy, isn't it?"

"Of course the maintenance of law and order is all-important. Public servicemen have their discipline. And politicians should also have their code of political conduct. You can be sure that action according to law would be forthcoming if there is any contravention."

"Well, now, my younger brother, what is the idea behind the BBC news despatches being sent by U Aung Myint Tun who lives in London? As I have said before it is indeed food for thought that someone is deliberately messing things up. We cannot help but ask what they are up to. If what the BBC is doing is ever exposed it would indeed be a revelation, strange enough to confound anyone"

## Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

### Malaysia

**U.S. Group Accused of Discrediting Palm Oil**  
*BK0611154188 Kuala Lumpur RTM Television  
Network 1 in Malay 1200 GMT 6 Nov 88*

[Text] Malaysia has proof that the American Soybean Association has played a major role in discrediting Malaysia's palm oil in that country. The campaign has caused Malaysia's palm oil sales in the United States to drop by 30 percent.

Deputy Minister of Primary Industries Datuk Alias Ali said the association denied reports that it had initiated the campaign and at the same time blamed other soybean producing countries.

Speaking to newsmen in Kuala Berang, Datuk Alias said it was possible the association had not been involved in the said campaign, but there was proof that it had played a major role in initiating it. The association's actions have gone too far and to cope with their propaganda

campaign, the government will launch a counter campaign to be announced by Primary Industries Minister Datuk Dr Lim Keng Yaik soon.

**Vietnam's Steps on Boat People To Be Monitored**  
*BK0211090688 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English*  
0634 GMT 2 Nov 88

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Nov 2 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysia will monitor steps taken by Vietnam towards helping to overcome the boat people problem in this country, a senior Foreign Ministry official said Wednesday [2 November].

The Ministry's Director of Planning and Policy Hashim Taib said in the east coast State of Terengganu the move is to ensure realisation of the government's plan to close down the Pulau Bidong Transit Camp for the boat people.

He hoped the meeting between Vietnamese officials and representatives of the boat people at the island here will convince the boat people to return home.

If the efforts were successful, Malaysia's desire for an end to the Vietnamese boat people problem and for closure of Pulau Bidong will be attained, he said.

Kuala Lumpur will next month host the preparatory talks for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) informal consultative meeting scheduled in Vienna next year to resolve the problem of refugees in this region.

The meeting, the third so far, will be attended by several ASEAN countries, Laos, Vietnam, Kampuchea and other Third World countries.

Hashim was speaking to reporters after accompanying several Vietnamese officials who called on Terengganu State Secretary Haji Abdul Rahman Nasir.

The visitors included the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry's Consular Division Director Nguyen Duy Kinh and Vietnamese Ambassador to Malaysia Tran Lee Duc.

**SRV Proposes Repatriation Measures**  
*BK0311105588 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English*  
1008 GMT 3 Nov 88

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Nov 3 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Vietnam has proposed specific measures and modalities for the repatriation of Vietnamese boat people in Malaysia who are willing to return, a Malaysian Foreign Ministry official said here.

The proposals were handed over by Vietnamese officials, led by Foreign Ministry Consular Division Director Nguyen Duy Kinh, who left Thursday after talks here on the repatriation of the boat people, said Hashim Taib who led the Malaysian delegation to the talks.

He said the Malaysian side took note of the proposals and will forward them to the government for consideration. A joint press statement said the two sides agreed to meet again at a date to be mutually agreed upon.

The Vietnamese officials' 6-day visit here was a follow-up to the agreement reached by the two countries during Deputy Prime Minister Ghafar Baba's visit to Vietnam in August.

During their visit, they also met about 30 Vietnamese boat people in the east coast State of Terengganu, to tell them about Vietnam's policy on voluntary repatriation and its preparedness to create favorable conditions for them to return home and lead a normal life with the assistance of Malaysia and the international community.

The statement said that during the talks, the Malaysian delegation pointed out that voluntary repatriation was only one element to the problem and the problem of those who did not meet the criteria for resettlement also needed to be addressed in a comprehensive way. The Vietnamese side took note of Malaysia's position and will report to its government.

The two sides also agreed to exchange information and to cooperate to prevent illegal departures more effectively.

**ROK President Arrives for 3-Day State Visit**  
*BK0311093188 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English*  
0851 GMT 3 Nov 88

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Nov 3 (OANA-BERNAMA)—South Korean President No Tae-u arrived here Thursday for a 3-day state visit to Malaysia, the first leg of his 12-day tour of four Asia-Pacific countries.

President No, his wife, and delegation were met on arrival by Malaysian Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamed and his wife, Foreign Minister Abu Hassan Omar, and Minister of Health Chan Siang Sun.

Also at the airport to welcome the president were South Korea's ambassador to [sentence as received]

President No and his delegation then proceeded to Parliament House here where they were officially welcomed by the yang di-pertuan agong (king).

President No and Dr Mahathir are expected to discuss international, regional as well as bilateral issues in their talks.

After Malaysia, President No will visit Australia, Indonesia, and Brunei. He is expected to explain to the leaders of the four countries his initiatives to secure peace in Northeast Asia as outlined in his address at the UN General Assembly in October.

### **King Hosts State Banquet**

**BK0311150188 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service  
in Malay 1430 GMT 3 Nov 88**

[Text] His majesty the paramount ruler says that relations between Malaysia and South Korea can be further enhanced through investments, trade, tourism, and an exchange of cultural programs. His majesty is confident that such efforts can forge closer understanding between the peoples of the two countries.

His majesty expressed these wishes in a speech at a state banquet in honor of President No Tae-u of South Korea in Kuala Lumpur tonight. His majesty said that Malaysia and Korea have similar views and stands on many international political and economic issues. His majesty cited the Look East Policy and the construction of the Penang Bridge as areas in which Korea has cooperated with Malaysia.

In his return speech, the Korean head of state voiced the hope that the two countries will continue to strengthen cooperation by sharing experience and expertise in national development.

President No arrived in Kuala Lumpur this evening, and he was given an official welcome at Parliament Ground.

### **Holds Discussions With Mahathir**

**BK0411073488 Kuala Lumpur International Service  
in English 0600 GMT 4 Nov 88**

[Text] Malaysia and South Korea may establish a joint commission to help enhance relations between both countries. An agreement in principle was reached after talks between the South Korean President No Tae-u and Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed in Kuala Lumpur this morning.

The secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Datuk Yusof Hitam, told newsmen the joint commission would be at foreign minister level. Officials from both sides will meet to work out the structure work program and frequency of meetings as well as membership of the commission. Dr Yusof said the 2-hour talks also touched on trade matters. These included natural gas supply, commodities, and tourism.

President No said his government was relaxing restrictions on South Koreans going abroad. On investments, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said the various state governments were prepared to provide specific locations for South Korean industries.

The meeting also agreed that a Korean language facility be established in Malaysia.

**Mahathir Confirms Offers Sent to Razaleigh, Musa  
BK0811092888 Kuala Lumpur International Service in  
English 0800 GMT 8 Nov 88**

[Text] The prime minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed has confirmed that he has sent a letter of offer of a cabinet post to Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah. A similar letter will be sent to Datuk Musa Hitam later. This morning when questioned by newsmen, the prime minister said there has been no response from the offer yet.

The prime minister was commenting on the offer of (?posts) of the minister without portfolio to Datuk Musa Hitam and Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah which were made at the close of the UMNO [New United Malays National Organization] general assembly in Kuala Lumpur last month.

### **Navy, Air Force Strengthen Sabah Forces**

**BK0411152588 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service  
in Malay 1430 GMT 4 Nov 88**

[Text] The House of Representatives was today informed that the strengthening of the Royal Malaysian Navy and the Royal Malaysian Air Force in Sabah's waters and air space, particularly on the northern part, is to counter possible external attacks and aggressions.

Defense Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen said the strengthening of the two defense forces is to prepare for this possibility and to control and monitor the current security situation.

He said the government is confident that the two military forces are able to maintain the nation's waters and air space in this strategic region by the year 2000.

Tengku Rithauddeen said the nation's defense forces in this region are able to counter external attacks and aggressions which may come from other regions and to control the exclusive economic zone.

He said the two military forces are consistently geared to monitoring, checking, and eradicating acts of piracy in waters close to Sabah.

## **Cambodia**

### **Sihanouk Invites Khieu Samphan to Paris Meeting**

**BK0811004888 (Clandestine) Voice of the National  
Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian  
2315 GMT 7 Nov 88**

[30 October "Letter from Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to His Excellency Khieu Samphan, DK vice president"]

[Text] Paris, 30 October 1988

To His Excellency Khieu Samphan, Dk vice president, through His Excellency Ok Sakun:



Thank you very much for your letter dated 17 October 1988 and the document attached to it.

I am honored to invite your excellency and colleagues to join the meeting among the Cambodian parties and leaders on 6, 7, and 8 November 1988 in Paris. However, your excellency and the DK party may send Ok Sakun as your representative or observer.

There is no clear agenda for this meeting in Paris. Each party may raise any matter for discussion so long as it is related to the Cambodian problem, the problems between the SRV and Cambodia, and problems of respect for human rights and the Cambodian people's rights, freedoms, and peace.

As for me, you and the DK side may rest assured that I will strive on for a Cambodia which is 100 percent independent, a Cambodia which is liberated from the Vietnamese troops, and for national reconciliation, a four-party Cambodian coalition government, and a four-party Cambodian army, without forgetting about respect for human rights, that is respect for the people and their freedoms.

Highest salutations and best regards.

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk

**Khieu Samphan Reiterates CGDK Stand**  
BK0811023288 (*Clandestine*) *Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian*  
2315 GMT 7 Nov 88

[1 November "Letter from His Excellency Khieu Samphan, DK vice president in charge of foreign affairs, to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, DK president"]

[Text] Respectfully to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Paris.

Esteemed Samdech: I would like to thank samdech for kindly sending me the letter dated 30 October 1988 in reply to my letter dated 17 October 1988 in which you invite me to attend the meeting in Paris or send His Excellency Ok Sakun as my representative to this meeting.

Previously, the DK thought that through past experiences, for any meeting or talk to be successful, such a meeting or talk should be arranged properly and have a clear agenda and a clear legal procedure. Even if this meeting does not have any clear agenda, at least it has a clear aim, that is to jointly struggle to make the Vietnamese aggressor troops withdraw from Cambodia, in accordance with the spirit of mobilizing our forces to jointly struggle both on the military field and in the international arena.

In your letter, you said that the meeting in Paris is aimed at discussing issues relating to the Cambodian problem, the problems between the SRV and Cambodia, that is to

settle the problem of the SRV's war of aggression against Cambodia. At the same time, there will be discussion on the future of Cambodia, elections, respect for human rights, and so on. Therefore, I have decided to send His Excellency Ok Sakun, the DK permanent representative to the UNESCO in Paris, as my representative to this meeting in Paris.

His Excellency Ok Sakun is duty-bound to jointly work with the two other CGDK parties in accordance with the duties set forth by the CGDK to jointly struggle both on the military and diplomatic fields, as well as all other areas until Cambodia is totally liberated from the claws of the Vietnamese aggressors. In this spirit, I have instructed His Excellency Ok Sakun to voice his opinion in accordance with all points agreed upon by the CGDK, namely the points mentioned in the 8-point peace proposal dated 17 March 1986 and its proposal dated 25 June 1988 as well as in the Democratic Kampuchea's proposal dated 15 August 1988 and its clarification dated 21 October 1988 regarding an International Peace-keeping Force in Cambodia.

The aforesaid points may be summed up as follows:

1. The SRV must withdraw all its aggressor forces from Cambodia in accordance with a clear timetable and program under a correct international supervision within the framework of a clear and comprehensive agreement.
2. After a clear and comprehensive agreement on the total withdrawal of the SRV aggressor forces from Cambodia is reached, there must be a cease-fire of all factions in Cambodia.
3. In the last phase of the withdrawal of the SRV forces from Cambodia, the following measures must be taken:
  - a) Dissolve the PRK and the DK state simultaneously;
  - b) Set up of a provisional four-party Cambodian government headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk; and
  - c) Put the armed forces of each Cambodian party in garrisons under the control and supervision of a four-party Cambodian committee and under international control and supervision.
4. The DK will not return to power alone.
5. The provisional four-party Cambodian government organizes direct, freed, and general elections under international supervision in order to elect a constitutional assembly which has the task of preparing a constitution and fixing the state's name, national flag, national anthem, and a political, judicial, administrative, economic, financial, social, religious, cultural, educational regime, and the press.
6. The future National Army:

In the preliminary stage, a four-party Cambodian Army should be set up with each party having equal strength under a four-party high command.

The DK is of the opinion that the size of each party's army should be fixed at only 10,000 men. According to the new constitution of Cambodia to be approved by a constitutional assembly, a single army must be set up on the basis of the policy of the great national union.

7. Cambodia will be an independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned state.

8. The future regime of Cambodia will be a free economic system in economic field and a multiparty parliament in political field.

9. Respect for human rights must be undertaken so that the Cambodian people can enjoy full their rights and freedoms. Measures must also be taken to ensure that every Cambodian people's personal security is not violated.

10. An international conference should be convened and attended by all countries involved in the Cambodian problem, the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, and the UN secretary general, to discuss and find effective measures to guarantee this agreement and Cambodia's independence, neutrality, and territorial integrity.

11. Set up an international committee and the UN peacekeeping force to supervise the withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor troops from Cambodia and a direct, free, and general election.

Please, samdech, accept my highest and most respectful salutations.

[Dated] The DK, 1 November 1988

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, DK vice president in charge of foreign affairs

**Ranariddh Denies Khmer Rouge Excluded in Paris**  
BK0811083188 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer  
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 8 Nov 88

[Text] Prince Norodom Ranariddh, personal representative of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in Cambodia and Asia and commander in chief of the Sihanoukist National Army, said that the meeting of Cambodian parties in Paris did not reject the participation of the DK party. If DK was not represented, it was only because Mr Khieu Samphan did not come and attend the meeting personally.

This was mentioned by the prince in an interview with the Voice of America. He stressed that reports that the Khmer Rouge were denied access to the meeting were not true. The prince went on to say that Samdech Norodom Sihanouk was not opposed to the presence of Mr Ok Sakun,

who was personally appointed by Mr Khieu Samphan to represent the DK party in his place. But Mr Hun Sen of the Heng Samrin regime was of the opinion that this meeting was a summit meeting and, thus, must be attended by leaders of the parties concerned.

Prince Norodom Ranariddh also said that the FUNCINPEC [Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful and Cooperative Cambodia] party headed by the Samdech would put forth a four-point proposal:

1. The withdrawal of Vietnamese troops must be conducted according to a specific program and placed under international supervision.

2. A quadripartite government must be formed after the Phnom Penh regime and Democratic Kampuchea are dissolved.

3. All resolutions made between Cambodian parties must contain a clause clearly stipulating an absolute respect for human rights; each point raised in the consultations must be clearly noted; and a treaty among the Cambodians must be signed.

4. An international conference on Cambodia must be held, preferably in France, because France has made efforts to convene such an international conference.

The summit meeting of the Cambodian parties was opened on Monday, yesterday, at Fere-en-Tardenois, east of Paris, without the participation of the Khmer Rouge party.

**DK Issues UN Memorandum on Cambodia**  
BK0511104188 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic  
Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 4 Nov 88

[19 October "memorandum" on the situation in Cambodia of the DK delegation attending the 43d session of the UN General Assembly]

[Text] On 19 October, our DK delegation at the 43d session of the UN General Assembly issued a memorandum on the situation in Cambodia. The memorandum is our DK delegation's official document. We would like to make public the whole content of the document as follows:

1. The Cambodian problem, which has been dragging on for nearly 10 years, originates from the invasion and occupation of the DK—which is an independent, neutral, and nonaligned state, and a member of the United Nations—by the SRV in flagrant violation of international law and basic principles of the UN Charter. The goal of Vietnam's invasion and occupation, conducted through the puppet regime in Phnom Penh it installed 2 months following its attack and aggression against Cambodia, is to incorporate Cambodia into the Indochinese federation under Vietnamese control.

2. The acts of aggression and occupation committed by Vietnam in Cambodia have caused enormous devastation and dire misery not only to Cambodia and its people, but also to Vietnam itself and its people. These acts have caused the outflow of hundreds of thousands of refugees from Cambodia and millions of others from Vietnam to all parts of the world. They are also a major cause of tension and instability in Southeast Asia and an issue of great concern of the international community and the United Nations.

3. With the tremendous sacrifice and the arduous and decisive struggle of the Cambodian people and the huge and constant support of the international community, the situation in Cambodia has changed from what Vietnam said was irreversible 9 years ago to something visibly reversible, favoring the Cambodian people and national resistance forces under the leadership of the CGDK. The obvious turning point is currently causing Vietnam to suffer political, social, and economic crises—shaking the foundation of the Hanoi regime. The Vietnamese authorities have admitted that they do not have the capability to swallow Cambodia by military means.

4. Yet, the Vietnamese have not yet renounced their dream of annexing Cambodia and their expansionist policy. As they cannot achieve their objectives through military maneuvers, the Hanoi leaders, at present, hope to gain successes by means of their aggressive diplomatic tactics:

A. In June 1988, Vietnam clamored that it had unilaterally conducted five troop withdrawals and would remove its military command from Cambodia. It also announced that it would withdraw 50,000 men from Cambodia by the end of 1988 and place the remaining troops under the command of the Vietnamese-installed puppets in Phnom Penh. It also said a complete troop withdrawal would be accomplished by 1990 at the latest. The time frame for the Vietnamese troop withdrawal is linked to the cessation of all kinds of outside interference in Cambodia's internal affairs. These Vietnamese statements were made to deceive world public opinion. In fact, the Vietnamese have not withdrawn their troops from Cambodia. Instead, they have ceaselessly sent fresh troops to Cambodia and have disguised those troops as puppet soldiers by dressing them in the puppet soldiers' uniforms. So, to make the Vietnamese troop withdrawal credible, impartial international control and supervision is indispensable. Vietnam has rejected such control and supervision.

Moreover, the Vietnamese have also demanded that their troop withdrawal be linked with the so-called elimination of the danger of the Khmer Rouge's return to power. This is an attempt to divert world public opinion from the only key question of the Cambodian problem, namely the unconditional withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia under international control and supervision.

B. The Vietnamese consider themselves an outsider to the Cambodian problem and not a party to the conflict. They have tried to make people believe that the Cambodian problem has two aspects: the internal aspect and the external aspect. This is to turn their war of aggression in Cambodia into a civil war among Cambodians, so as to push various Cambodian parties to settle the issue among themselves. The Vietnamese particularly want to legitimize the puppet regime in Phnom Penh as the Cambodian people's legitimate regime. The Hanoi authorities' tactics are aimed at discrediting the CGDK, putting it at the same level as the puppet regime in Phnom Penh, and damaging the international support to the just cause of the Cambodian people and the CGDK, which have been struggling with heroism for nearly 10 years against Vietnam and driving it into a complete impasse on Cambodia's battlefields.

5. In the search for a comprehensive political solution to the Cambodian problem, it is necessary to adhere to the following:

A. The root cause of the Cambodian problem is Vietnam's aggression and invasion of Cambodia in December 1978 and continued occupation of Cambodia.

B. The principles of the UN Charter and international law.

6. It is in this spirit that the CGDK put forth an eight-point peace proposal, dated 17 June 1986, which includes Vietnam's negotiation with the CGDK to discuss a two-stage withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia under UN control and supervision and the establishment of a four-party coalition government with the Phnom Penh regime in a national reconciliation spirit. This government will ensure the organization of free elections under UN control and supervision. Cambodia would be restored as an independent, peaceful, unified, neutral, and nonaligned state with a democratic and liberal regime and without any military bases [as heard] on its soil. Cambodia's neutrality would be guaranteed by the United Nations. Vietnam has rejected this reasonable proposal—a proposal which has been widely supported by the international community.

On 25 June 1988, the CGDK put forward a new proposal to solve the Cambodian problem politically. The essence of this proposal is:

1. Allow Vietnam to withdraw its forces in three stages under international control and supervision.

2. After Vietnam has completed the second phase of the troop pullout, measures will be taken to simultaneously dissolve the Phnom Penh puppet regime and the Democratic Kampuchea state and set up a provisional four-party coalition government headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.



3. This provisional four-party coalition government has the task of organizing general, direct, and free elections under international control and supervision to elect a constitutional parliament which has the task of drafting a state constitution. This constitution will fix the country's name; national flag; national anthem; and political, administrative, judicial, economic, financial, social, cultural, educational, and informational policy.

4. Once an agreement has been reached, all concerned countries, the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, and the UN secretary general will take part in an international conference to guarantee the agreement and Cambodia's independence, neutrality, and territorial integrity.

Vietnam again rejected this proposal—a proposal which is beneficial to both the Cambodian and Vietnamese peoples and to peace and security in the region.

7. In his address at the UN General Assembly on 5 October 1988, CGDK Prime Minister His Excellency Son Sann stressed the following:

A political solution to the Cambodian problem can be reached only when Vietnam is really sincere in solving the problem through negotiations with the CGDK and when Vietnam stops carrying out delaying tactics. To hinder a political solution to the Cambodian problem, Vietnam has linked its troop pullout to the so-called prevention of the Khmer Rouge's return to power and the end of all assistance to the CGDK's armed forces.

The current situation in Cambodia was created by Vietnam's act of aggression and occupation. Vietnamese troops are still on Cambodian soil. Our most important goal, like that of the UN resolutions on the Cambodian problem, is to get all Vietnamese troops withdrawn from Cambodia, be they real troops officially recognized as such or disguised troops. As for other matters, they are Cambodia's internal affairs and should be left to various Cambodian parties to solve.

This way of solving the problem is already clearly spelled out in the yearly UN resolutions since 1979, which call for the right to self-determination through free elections without outside pressure or threat. Peace in Cambodia lies in genuine national reconciliation based on equality among all political parties involved in the reconciliation and in the respect of human rights and basic freedoms within the framework of a democratic and liberal regime.

Therefore, it is not a question of attempting to isolate, much less eliminate, anyone. We are talking about national reconciliation, that is, the provisional four-party coalition and national reconciliation government, which has the task of organizing general and free elections under UN control and supervision.

[Dated] New York, 19 October 1988

[Signed] The DK delegation attending the 43d session of the UN General Assembly

### Indonesia

**Loan Extension Expected During No Tae-u Visit**  
*SK2810022388 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
0207 GMT 28 Oct 88

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 28 (YONHAP)—South Korea will extend a 13-million dollar loan to Indonesia during a visit to Jakarta next month by President No Tae-u, a source at the foreign ministry said Friday.

Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su will sign an agreement on the extension of the loan from the Economic Development Cooperation Fund, the source said. Choe is to accompany No on the Korean president's four Asian and Pacific nation tour that begins early in November.

Indonesia is to use the money for a road construction project in Padang, a port city in West Sumatra Province, the source said.

Korea established the Economic Development Cooperation Fund in July last year, seeking stronger economic ties with developing nations.

No and his entourage are to arrive on Indonesia's island of Bali, a renowned tourism spot, on Nov. 8 and fly the next day to Jakarta for the start of his four-day visit.

No will be the second South Korean President to visit Indonesia. In 1981, then President Chon Tu-hwan visited the Southeast Asian nation.

### No Tae-u Arrives

*SK0811120388 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
1201 GMT 8 Nov 88

[Text] Bali, Indonesia, Nov. 8 (YONHAP)—South Korean President No Tae-u arrived here Tuesday on the third leg of his 12-day state visit to four Asian and Pacific nations after winding up a three-day stay in Australia.

No is scheduled to fly to Jakarta Wednesday to hold summit talks with Indonesian President Suharto on ways of expanding cooperative ties in overall areas, including politics and economies, between their two countries.

Later in the day, No will make an observation tour of construction projects being undertaken by South Korea's Ssangyong Construction Co. in Jakarta and have a luncheon meeting with Korean workers there.

The 56-year-old Korean head of state will also lay a wreath on the grave of an Indonesian war hero on Friday before attending a luncheon hosted by the president of the Indonesian chamber of commerce and industry.

No's wife Kim Ok-suk, who is accompanying her husband on the scheduled presidential tour, will visit a center for handicapped children and have a luncheon party with wives of Korean Embassy officials in the Indonesian capital.

The president is scheduled to stay in the Southeastern Asian country until Nov. 12 before visiting Brunei Nov. 12-14. No visited Malaysia and Australia after he left Seoul on Nov. 3.

**General's Remarks on Communist Influence Viewed**  
*BK0811084388 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian*  
31 Oct 88 pp 1, 5

[Excerpt] Jakarta, KOMPAS—The strong reaction to the publication of the book entitled "Who Sows the Wind Will Reap the Whirlwind" by Sugiarto Suroyo shows that remnants of the PKI [Indonesian Communist Party] still exist and have not disappeared from the country. Governor of the National Defense Institute Major General Subiyakto said this when he opened a seminar on national vigilance for graduates of the institute in Jakarta on Saturday [29 October].

Subiyakto noted that the strong reaction to the book shown by the public was clear proof of the existence of such PKI remnants. "We must bear in mind that the book is authentic because its materials are from the files of the Special Military Court and existing intelligence data", he said.

Subiyakto added that there are certain people in society who disagree that the issue of former President Sukarno's role in the abortive 1965 communist coup should be raised for discussion again. This shows that the concept of Nasakom [combination of nationalist, religious, and communist groups initiated by Sukarno] still has strong roots in Indonesia. "Without the presence of kom [communists], these people believe that the nation is divided", he said. Subiyakto also pointed out the strong reaction from government ministries. "Certain officials have even issued statements supporting Nasakom", he said. Subiyakto also endorsed Armed Forces Commander General Sutrisno's remarks calling for the elimination of those supporting PKI ideas.

Subiyakto said that there is now a rapid development of thought in international communism. He said: "There are communist leaders who believe that the communist ideology is no longer relevant to national interests." [passage omitted]

### Laos

**Foreign Ministry Press Release on MIA Search**  
*BK0811103488 Vientiane KPL in English 0924 GMT*  
8 Nov 88

[LPDR Foreign Ministry 8 November "Press Release: Joint Laos-US Excavation"—KPL headline]

[Text] Vientiane, November 8 (OANA-KPL)—The Ministry for Foreign Affairs issued here this morning a press release disclosing a joint Laos-U.S. excavation for the

remains of the personnel missing in action (MIA). The search will take place on December 10 at the crash site in Nong District, the central province of Savannakhet.

This will be the second joint Laos-U.S. excavation conducted this year. The first excavation took place in Sepon District, Savannakhet [Province].

**UN Resolution on Cambodia Issue Criticized**  
*BK0811047788 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*  
0000 GMT 8 Nov 88

[Feature: "Resolution Which Does Not Conform to Common Trend of Region and True Situation in Cambodia"]

[Text] Respected listeners: The resolution on the Cambodia issue as approved by the 43d UN General Assembly session on 3 November does not in any way conform to the common trend of the region and it is also contrary to the true situation in Cambodia. The contents of this resolution do not reflect the spirit of the Bogor informal meeting that supports a political settlement of the Cambodian problem through negotiations. The outcome of the Bogor informal meeting has brought about a positive change of the situation in Southeast Asia, a change in favor of further seeking means to politically settle the Cambodian problem. That is why it has been widely hailed and supported by progressive public opinion throughout the world. This fact is clearly seen in the current 43d UN General Assembly session. On the contrary, the resolution proposed by the ASEAN group and passed by this UN General Assembly session is intended only to create a confrontation between the two groups of countries in the region by not taking into consideration the true present situation in Cambodia.

The Cambodian people have experienced the sufferings of the most brutal crimes in the society of mankind. They were once victims of the war of aggression waged by the U.S. imperialists and the genocidal Pol Pot regime, and they are now facing the serious subversion and sabotage carried out by the Cambodian reactionaries who have their sanctuary base in the territory of a neighboring country of Cambodia. The serious threat to the peaceful life of the Cambodian people and their efforts to rehabilitate their country is the return to power in Cambodia of the Khmer Rouge—the cruel murderers who massacred as many as 3 million innocent Cambodian people.

For this reason, all the past resolutions on Cambodia as approved in the UN General Assembly sessions, including the one passed on 3 November this year, which only demand the prompt withdrawal of all Vietnamese volunteer forces from Cambodia and do not mention anything about the brutal and dreadful crimes committed by the Khmer Rouge during the time of the Pol Pot regime, cannot be accepted by humane people of the world, particularly by the Cambodian people.

The said resolution only serves the same old trick under new words, and is aimed at doing away with the PRK—the sole legitimate representative of the Cambodian people—which has presently maintained power in Cambodia. Nevertheless, all observant people throughout the world, both in Western and ASEAN countries, as well as Nobel prize winners and those who were awarded with other international prizes have been demanding, even more vigorously, that the Pol Pot criminal and his associates be brought to trial in the international tribunal and that the PRK be recognized by various international organizations including the United Nations.

These are considered appropriate public demands which conform to the true present situation in Cambodia in which the PRK Government, which has been vigorously supported by the entire Cambodian people, has effectively administered the domestic and foreign affairs of the nation. The withdrawal of some 50,000 Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia, the termination of their headquarters in Cambodia this year, and the outcome of the informal meeting in Bogor and the meeting between Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, and Prince Norodom Sihanouk in Paris, France, on 7 November have made the entire world people even more confident that a process leading to the settlement of the Cambodian problem has arisen and it is now going on outside the United Nations. This is because the already approved ASEAN-proposed resolution does not serve the interests of the Cambodian people who want to build a peaceful life, defend the revolutionary fruits, and oppose the return to power of the Pol Pot clique.

The Lao people support the stand and attitudes of the PRK which hold that the resolution passed in the United Nations on 3 November is of no significance and provides no way out. The Lao people hail the tireless efforts of the PRK and the SRV in seeking an appropriate means to resolve the Cambodian problem in accordance with the true situation in Cambodia.

#### **Anniversary of USSR October Revolution Marked**

##### **Politburo Members Attend Banquet**

*BK0811013888 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
0000 GMT 8 Nov 88*

[Text] Yuriy Mikheyev, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union to Laos, held a banquet at his residence in Vientiane yesterday evening to celebrate the 71st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Attending the banquet as guests of honor on this occasion were Phoun Sipaseut, Political Bureau member of the LPRP Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs; and Sali Vongkhamsao, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of economy, planning, and

finance; along with members of the Supreme People's Council; ministers; deputy ministers; and a large number of high-ranking cadres from various branches. Members of the diplomatic corps and representatives of international organizations also attended.

After the banquet, a Soviet acrobatic troupe performed shows for the guests in a joyous atmosphere.

##### **Phoun Sipaseut Greets Shevardnadze**

*BK0811094888 Vientiane KPL in English 0916 GMT  
8 Nov 88*

[Text] Vientiane, November 8 (KPL)—Phoun Sipaseut, Politburo member of the LPRP CC [Central Committee], vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister for foreign affairs, has sent a message of greetings to Eduard Shevardnadze, Politburo member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee, minister for foreign affairs of the USSR.

The message, sent on the occasion of the 71th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, went on that over the past 71 years, the heroic Soviet people, under the leadership of the CPSU, have overcome numerous difficulties and gained great achievements in many respects, thus making the Soviet Union become the all-round strong socialist country, and a reliable force for the socialist community as well as for the struggle movement for peace, national independence and social progress.

Pursuing the Leninist peace policy, the Soviet Union is strengthening the global system of peace and international security for the world security in all respects.

##### **Phoun Sipaseut Attends CSSR Day Reception**

*BK2910113888 Vientiane KPL in English  
0912 GMT 29 Oct 88*

[Text] Vientiane, October 29 (KPL)—Jiri Myslivecek, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to Laos yesterday evening hosted at his residence a reception to mark the 70th independence anniversary and the national day of the CSSR.

Attending the reception among others were Phoun Sipaseut, Politburo member of the LPRP CC [Central Committee], vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister for foreign affairs, [and] Sali Vongkhamsao, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of economy, planning and finance.

The diplomatic corps and international organizations' representatives in Laos were also present at the reception.



**Cabinet To Review Execution of Party Resolutions**  
*BK0311102888 Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT*  
3 Nov 88

[Text] Vientiane, November 3 (KPL)—An enlarged session of the Council of Ministers is open here this morning and it is chaired by its Chairman Kaysone Phomvihane.

The session expects to review the execution of the resolutions of the fifth and sixth plenums of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee (Fourth Congress) as well as the implementation of 11 decrees of the Council of Ministers on new economic mechanism recently issued. So doing, it was aimed at finding strong and weak points, shortcomings and their causes with a view to adjusting policies suited to the new turning point in the country.

The problems dealing with the distribution and circulation in the fields of trade, finance, banking, prices, salaries and others are to be discussed at the conference.

Also taking part in the enlarged conference were vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, ministers, provincial governors and heads of various business companies.

### Philippines

**Senate Said To Lack Power To Ratify Bases Pact**  
*HK0811040988 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY*  
*INQUIRER in English 8 Nov 88 pp 1, 6*

[By Marlen Ronquillo]

[Text] The Senate has no power to ratify the new terms of the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Military Bases Agreement [MBA], a Senate-commissioned panel of law experts has reportedly concluded.

The panel was requested last month by Senate President Jovito Salonga to study whether the new agreement falls under the Senate's power of treaty ratification.

The group is composed of former Supreme Court Justice Pedro Yap, former Justice Vicente Abad Santos and Fr. Joaquin Bernas, former member of the Constitutional Commission and president of the Ateneo de Manila University.

As this developed, sources at the foreign office said Philippine critic and U.S. Senate Republican leader, Robert Dole, is arriving Sunday with seven other senators on a fact-finding mission.

Dole earlier questioned how the U.S. could make good its financial pledges to the Philippines, saying the U.S. "foreign operations budget is already carved to the bone."

Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz had signed in Washington a memorandum of agreement which provides the Philippines with \$481 million annually in cash and, commodities and guarantees for 1990 to 1991 as compensation for use of the bases.

Other members of Dole's party are Senators James McLure (Rep., Idaho); Alan Specter (Rep., Pennsylvania); Frank Murkowski (Rep., Alaska); Pete Wilson (Rep., California); John Breaux (Dem., Louisiana); Wyche Fowler (Dem, Georgia); and Rep. William Lehman (Dem., Florida).

The Senate source said the legal luminaries believe the recently concluded bases agreement is not within the category of international agreements and treaties which are covered by the Senate's ratification powers.

Salonga is scheduled to meet the senators this week to reveal the full details of the study.

Salonga sought the help of the experts after the Senate was divided over the ratification of the bases agreement.

The Constitutional provision on treaty ratification covers a bases agreement beyond 1991, the lapse of the present RP-U.S. MBA, the panel reportedly maintained.

A bloc in the Senate led by Minority Floor Leader Juan Ponce Enrile and Sen. Wigberto Tanada, a staunch antinuke advocate, claimed the senators have the right to ratify the agreement because of its inherent powers and because of the Constitution's "no-nukes" provision.

Tanada said the agreement on nuclear weapons and nuclear carriers under the Manglapus-Shultz accord may have violated the Constitution. The new terms allow the transit of nuclear carriers and weapons through Philippine territory.

Sen. Neptali Gonzales said the Constitution does not empower the Senate to ratify the terms of the present agreement, even if they were arrived at after a new round of negotiations.

President Aquino, quoting her own legal advisers, had also said the Senate has no power to ratify the agreement, since the new terms are covered by a mere executive agreement, not an international treaty.

**Senator Assails Amendments to Bases Agreement**  
*HK0811035388 Manila MANILA BULLETIN*  
*in English 8 Nov 88 p 8*

[By O. Giron]

[Text] Sen Joseph Estrada has filed a resolution expressing the Senate's displeasure over the 1988 amendments to the Military Bases Agreement which he considered inimical to the interests of the Philippines.

Foremost among these amendments are the provisions allowing, contrary to the Constitution, the entry and stay in Philippine territory of planes and ships with nuclear or nonconventional weapons aboard them.

In another resolution filed, Sen Leticia Ramos Shahani reminded the military leadership to order the strict implementation of Article of War No. III.

This article, under Commonwealth Act No. 408, requires the explanation of the Articles of War to every soldier at the time of his enlistment, and the periodic reading and explanations of the articles once every six months thereafter.

Estrada said the financial assistance to be provided by the United States government under the agreement is "not commensurate and is highly speculative considering the risk involved in the presence of nuclear weapons in the country."

Earlier, Senate Minority Floor Leader Juan Ponce Enrile charged that the agreement of the Philippine government to the storage and installation of nuclear weapons in Philippine territory is a "radical departure" from the original contents of the 1947 agreement and contravenes the constitutional ban on nuclear weapons.

He stressed it was incumbent upon the upper chamber to assert its constitutional prerogative of passing upon agreements with other countries.

Estrada said the other "defects" of the amendments include the following.

1. The amendments failed to recognize the sovereignty of the Philippines over the military bases, particularly the applicability of Philippine laws on criminal jurisdiction and labor relations.
2. The amendments failed to recognize the rights of the cultural communities to their ancestral lands and, worse, they are even regarded as squatters.
3. There is no assurance that the U.S. Congress will provide all the financial assistance provided in the amendments and their immediate release to the Philippine government.
4. There are a number of conditions attached to the use of the financial assistance, particularly the use of the Economic Support Fund.

**Manglapus Favors Referendum on Base Agreement**  
HK0811043188 Manila *THE MANILA CHRONICLE*  
in English 8 Nov 88 pp 1, 8

[Text] Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus yesterday said he was in favor of submitting to the people for ratification a new treaty between the Philippines and the United States extending the life of the American bases here beyond 1991.

Asked by reporters whether he would agree to submitting in a plebiscite a new military bases agreement that might be negotiated between the two countries, Manglapus replied, "Why not? It would be an exercise in democracy." He added: "There is a referendum provided for in the Constitution."

Section 25, Article 18 of the Constitution states: "After the expiration in 1991 of the Agreement between the Republic of the Philippines and the United States concerning military bases, foreign military bases, troops, or facilities shall not be allowed in the Philippines except under a treaty duly concurred in by the Senate, and when the Congress so requires, ratified by a majority of the votes cast by the people in a national referendum held for that purpose."

Manglapus also told reporters that he was not aware of any U.S. official position which says that the Philippine-U.S. Military Agreement (MBA) expires in 1992 and not in 1991, as the Government has insisted.

He refused to say whether he agrees to a proposal to hold a referendum before the start of negotiations on a new treaty. Some quarters, including Vice President Salvador Laurel, have suggested that the sentiments of the people on the bases issue be determined before a decision is made by the government on whether to extend or end the bases agreement after 1991.

The proposal was supported by the Samabang Nagtataguyod ng Demokrasyang Pandaigdig (Sandigan) [Organization for World Democracy] which urged Congress to hold a national referendum "to let the people decide on the fate of the bases here after 1991."

In a press statement yesterday Sandigan chairman Gualberto de la Llanza said the bases question "can best be resolved by the electorate" simultaneously with the barangay elections on March 28, 1989.

Manglapus said the pulse of the people on the bases question, could be determined through the "press, forums and opinions rendered by organized groups."

"All these ought to be taken into consideration (by the Government when it decides on the bases issue)," Manglapus said.

Manglapus was also noncommittal when asked when the government should decide on the fate of the bases. He added that he could not predict the duration of talks for a new treaty.

**Editorial on U.S. Presidential Elections**  
HK0811043388 Manila *PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE*  
in English 8 Nov 88 p 4

[Editorial: "On Edge Over the U.S. Polls"]

[Text] As a virtual territorial extension of that superpower across the Pacific, the Philippines cannot help getting embroiled in the quadrennial drama-sitcom that

is the U.S. presidential election. We have seen how local power blocs have laid their bets with either the Republican or the Democratic standard bearer.

The Marcos loyalists, for instance, have openly declared support for Vice President George Bush, whose victory, they feel, would vindicate their exiled leader from racketeering charges.

A good number of Makati businessmen, too, have thrown their lot with the incumbent White House party, and have taken to wearing gold wristwatches with the slogan "George Bush for President" proudly embossed on the face. They obviously want a continuing business partnership with those favored by the Reagan-Bush administration.

On the other hand, a group of "cause-oriented" politicians have banded together as "Friends of (Gov. Michael) Dukakis" and from their Greenhills, San Juan headquarters produce postcards and other campaign paraphernalia. Their avowed goal is to convince Filipino-Americans that their motherland would be better off with a card-carrying liberal than with a self-confessed conservative.

Not to be outdone, some of President Aquino's drum-beaters have disclosed her preference for the Massachusetts governor, saying she cherishes two autographed Dukakis biographies. Dukakis, they add, was a frequent visitor to their Boston home when Ninoy Aquino was still alive.

We concede that Filipinos should indeed be concerned with the outcome of a political exercise thousands of miles from Manila. But not for the same reason many of our countrymen engage in partisanship.

By its large share in the Philippine economy—translated into IMF-World Bank policies and conditionalities, trade and commerce, and investments—the U.S. is in a tremendous position to direct local business' bid for recovery. Through its military bases and global political intelligence network, the U.S. can handily dictate government policy, influence local politics, or even hand-pick persons to run the government. And because our educational system and, consequently, our culture is inextricably tied to Western mores, the U.S. can expect from Filipinos an endearing regard for its ways.

All this means an ever-present danger of U.S. intervention in all aspects of Philippine life. And the U.S. presidency is, as proven by history, in the forefront of this American conduct of foreign policy.

Thus, we sit on edge awaiting the result of the presidential race. We crane our necks to get a firsthand view of what kind of U.S. intervention the Philippines will experience in the next four years—the Bush or the Dukakis type. We shake our heads at the futility of all the talk about sovereignty, national pride and independence.

**Aquino Said Confident of Stolen Wealth's Return**  
*HK0811143388 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan*  
*in Tagalog 1400 GMT 8 Nov 88*

[Text] President Corazon Aquino has expressed great confidence that the ill-gotten wealth of former President Marcos and his wife will be returned to the Philippines after they have been proven guilty by the United States court. Sel Baisa has the details:

[Begin recording in progress] ...the president's example was the basis of the U.S. Government to return the stolen wealth based on the [word indistinct] case. Regarding the case filed against the Marcoses, the president said the U.S. authorities are aware that this amassed wealth actually belongs to the Philippines. According to the chief executive, the U.S. Government has clearly expressed this belief, not only in words but also in filing criminal charges against the former president and his wife.

Mrs Aquino issued this statement in reaction to the negative opinions of Justice Secretary Sedfrey Ordenez and Senator Juan Ponce Enrile. In their separate statements, Ordenez and Enrile said that the United States has the right to claim or sell the properties and wealth of the Marcoses if they are proven guilty. [end recording]

**U.S. Attorney Supports Position**  
*HK0811101188 Hong Kong AFP in English 0959 GMT*  
*8 Nov 88*

[Text] Manila, Nov 8 (AFP)—President Corazon Aquino said Tuesday that Philippine funds found to have been stolen by her deposed predecessor Ferdinand Marcos would be returned to Manila and would not be kept by Washington.

A U.S. attorney who arrived here to gather further evidence against Mr. Marcos supported Mrs. Aquino's position.

Mr. Marcos and his wife Imelda are under indictment by a federal grand jury in New York for allegedly stealing more than 100 million U.S. dollars from the Philippine Government to buy real estate and art works in the United States.

"The policy of the U.S. ... is to return to the victims the stolen properties recovered under the suit," Mrs. Aquino said in a statement.

"As is well known, the U.S. authorities have acknowledged that in this particular case, the primary victim is the Philippines, not only in the statements but in the very indictment itself," she added.



Mrs. Aquino was reacting to charges by right-wing opposition Senator Juan Ponce Enrile who said Saturday that money the United States recovered from the former president would be used as rent for U.S. bases in the Philippines.

Mrs. Aquino said the U.S. policy of returning recovered money to Manila "refers only to recovered properties or funds stolen from the Philippines, not to fines accruing to the courts or to assets stolen from the U.S."

Assistant U.S. Attorney Charles Labella, who heads a U.S. Government team here to gather further evidence against Mr. Marcos, told reporters that the U.S. attorney general will determine how the funds will be apportioned if Mr. Marcos is convicted.

"The attorney general has already stated that it is the position of the U.S. Government that the monies should be turned over to the victims of the various fraudulent schemes. One of the victims identified in the indictment by the attorney general was the Philippine Government," he said.

The Marcoses, who fled to Hawaii during a popular revolt in February 1986, are accused of defrauding U.S. banks of 165 million dollars to finance New York real estate and art works they had bought with stolen Philippine funds.

Their eight co-accused, including Saudi billionaire Adnan Khashoggi, have avoided indictment because they are outside the United States.

**High-Caliber Guns Shipped From U.S. Seized**  
*HK0811114988 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 8 Nov 88*

[From the "GMA News" program]

[Text] The Bureau of Customs has confiscated 40 high-caliber guns that recently arrived at the Ninoy Aquino International Airport. The guns, packed in a crate mailed from San Francisco on 28 September, were consigned to (?Squires Bingham). They were seized after the consignee was found to be fictitious.

The shipment included 22 shotguns and 6 Colt MK pistols.

**Sugar Export Quota to U.S. Increased**  
*HK0811045588 Manila BUSINESS STAR in English 8 Nov 88 pp 1, 4*

[By Sem. H. Cordial]

[Text] The resurgent sugar industry faces increased export opportunities next year.

Sugar Regulatory Administration (SRA) chairman Arsenio Yulo yesterday reported that the country's U.S. quota allocation has been increased to 167,037.6 metric tons, reflecting a given of about 27,840 metric tons from the current 139,198 metric ton allocation.

In addition, Yulo said, the SRA has been getting inquiries from various multinational trading firms about the prospect of sourcing sugar stocks from the country. Yulo identified the trading firms as follows: Japanese giants Sumitomo Corporation and Marubeni Corporation; and Singaporean Fourmor Trading Company, which has been authorized to supply the huge Mainland China market. All three have indicated plans to absorb "unlimited" quantities from the country, Yulo added.

The trading firms are the latest batch of importers which have signified their interest for the country's sugar. Earlier, both Bangladesh and Malaysia have given notice of their intent to import Philippine sugar through barter trade. Malaysia has offered to trade fertilizer for sugar, Yulo said. There was no detail about the Bangladesh offer.

The government has signed an agreement with Singapore last August for the supply of up to 50,000 metric tons of sugar to the island-state starting next year.

Yulo said the favorable development for the country's sugar stems from the effects of the drought that ravaged most parts of the world this year.

Because of the drought, the U.S. has been forced to increase export allocation to 1.2 metric tons from the current 750,000 metric ton level. The Philippines accounts for 15.8 percent of the export allocation, thus the increase, Yulo said.

The rise in the U.S. quota will be the second for the country. The U.S. recently granted a bonus of some 42,288 metric tons in accordance with the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI), on top of the regular 110,000 metric ton quota.

The increased quota will earn some \$77.08 million for the country, up from the previous \$56.59 million receipts.

In Asia, the drought spelled an estimated 6.5 million metric ton sugar shortage. The Philippines is aiming to supply part of these requirements. Currently, Thailand, South Africa, Australia and Cuba, which exports to Asia are hard put to fill the supply gap, Yulo said.

These opportunities, Yulo stressed, pose a challenge to the industry. For this crop year, the sugar sector is expected to produce 1.55 million metric tons of sugar from some 301,000 hectares planted to the crop, only enough to supply the domestic and U.S. markets.

On the part of the government, it will have to make a firm stand on its plans for the industry. It will have to decide soon, for instance, on the case of the Davao Sugar Central. Its privatization has been stalled by a recent Committee on Privatization (COP) ruling that prospective buyers of Asset Privatization Trust (APT)-held assets will have to absorb also the unbooked interest. As a result, the buyer backed out.

The continued mothballing of the central Yulo said, endangers some 700,000 piculs of sugar out in the field, Yulo said.

The country's sugar sector has only recently perked up following the crunch spawned by depressed world prices and the political crisis which the country experienced in the last years of the previous regime.

**Malaysian Envoy on Start of Border Talks**  
*HK0811074188 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog*  
0700 GMT 8 Nov 88

[Text] Malaysian Ambassador to the Philippines Emam Mohamed Hussein said that there is a strong possibility for border talks between Kuala Lumpur and Manila starting before the end of this year.

According to Ambassador Hussein, the Malaysian Government has completed its agenda for topics to be raised at the talks. However, he said that his country would not describe the talks as official, but instead, prefer to call it a simple discussion to eliminate tension between the Philippines and Malaysia.

Hussein expected the talks to focus on the question of fishing grounds for Philippine and Malaysian fishermen but did not say whether a Malaysian panel had been formed or not.

**Agreement Reached With Saudi Arabia on Workers**  
*HK0511024988 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English* 2300 GMT 4 Nov 88

[Text] The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Philippine Government, through its embassy in Riyadh, have agreed in principle to establish a joint committee that will look into the problems between the employer-employee relations of overseas contract workers.

Labor Under Secretary Antonio Hechanova said: The creation of the joint committee will benefit specially domestic helpers working in Saudi Arabia. Likewise, proper accommodations for their welfare will be attended to, particularly the stranded or runaway contract Filipino workers in the Middle East country.

The labor official added that there were no amendments made on laws governing the regulations of Filipino workers abroad after the Philippine Government had lifted last week the ban on hiring and employing Filipino

domestic helpers in Saudi Arabia. The ban was the result of numerous maltreatments and abuses to Filipino domestics by their respective employers in that country.

**Aquino Signs Barangay Poll Postponement Bill**  
*HK0411045588 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan*  
in Tagalog 0400 GMT 4 Nov 88

[Text] The bill postponing the barangay election to 28 March 1989 is now law. The bill was signed this morning by President Aquino before members of the Senate and Congress. Details from Sel Baisa:

[Begin recording] The new law stipulates that regular elections for barangay officials be held on the second Monday of May of 1994 and in subsequent years. It also stipulates that the terms of office of barangay officials commence on the 1 June right after the election, once all new officials have taken office. The law also prohibits barangay officials from holding office for three consecutive terms of office. [end recording]

**Aquino Makes Surprise Visit to Two Provinces**  
*HK0611071188 Hong Kong AFP in English* 0612 GMT 6 Nov 88

[Text] Manila, Nov 6 (AFP)—President Corazon Aquino has made surprise visits to two agricultural provinces in the north which had been ravaged by Typhoon Ruby last month, palace spokesmen said here Sunday.

The helicopter trips Saturday to the Provinces of Pangasinan and Pangasinan, in the country's 'rice bowl' had not been previously announced and took many residents by surprise, spokesmen said.

Mrs. Aquino distributed relief goods and assured the public in those areas that the departments of agriculture and health would act swiftly to provide aid and assistance to help the areas that had been severely affected by the typhoon.

Typhoon Ruby, which ravaged the country from October 23 to 25, left at least 415 people dead or missing and caused over 140 million dollars worth of damage to crops and property, initial government estimates said.

Mrs. Aquino had earlier declared a state of calamity over six regions of the country affected by the typhoon, the worst to hit the country this year.

**Congressmen Oppose More Powers for Ramos**  
*HK0711062588 Manila MANILA BULLETIN*  
in English 7 Nov 88 pp 1, 24

[By Rod L. Villa Jr]

[Excerpt] Congress leaders vowed yesterday to block an executive order naming the secretary of national defense head of the General Military Council (GMC), making him "the effective vice commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces" starting Nov. 23.

Acting House Speaker Antonio V. Cuenco (LDP [Laban ng Demokratikong Pilipino—Struggle of Philippine Democrats], Cebu) said the provision in Executive Order 292 embodying the New Administrative Code can constitute an unlawful delegation of the awesome powers of the commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces under Section 18, Article VII of the Constitution.

Majority Floor Leader Francisco Sumulong (LDP, Rizal) said "whoever heads the military council—and in the past this was the president as AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] commander-in-chief—he or she has the instant access to the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, and the regional commanders, and that power may include the deployment of troops.

"No, this is an irrational fear," Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos said in a television program taped yesterday for telecast on Nov. 17.

President Aquino, in an earlier press conference at Malacanang, had said, "the arrangement is merely temporary."

But Assistant Majority Leaders Raul Roco (LDP, Camarines Sur) and Victorico Chaves (LDP, Misamis Oriental), expressing the position of the "Group of 33," a House bloc, said they were "deeply bothered by a patent tampering with the Constitution's commander-in-chief clause, and its consequences on national stability and security in the event of an unforeseen and dramatic political and military outbreak."

Cuenco, Sumulong, and Assistant Minority Floor Leader Salvador Escudero III (KBL, Sorsogon) said a House caucus will take up a proposal to block the provision.

Established judicial and administrative practice mandates the effectivity of the directive a year after its publication in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE, which falls on Nov. 23.

President Aquino signed the directive in exercise of her interim lawmaking powers before the convening of the first Congress on July 27, 1988. [passage omitted]

**Ramos Comments on Communist Insurgency**  
HK0811114588 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog  
0700 GMT 8 Nov 88

[Text] The government is much more capable of addressing the country's various problems, including the communist insurgency. This was stated by Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos, as the 1,000th day of the Aquino administration draws near. Secretary Ramos was the guest of newsmen in the Breakfast in Malacanang Forum. He said the government still faces many problems. He compared the government to an ocean vessel, saying that a ship will not sink if all unite in facing the problems.

At the same meeting, Ramos also denied that he has a strong influence on government decisions. According to Ramos, any Cabinet decision necessarily passes through a consensus. The defense secretary made an appeal that we not concern ourselves with 1992, the year that President Aquino ends her term in office. He believes that the present problems have to be addressed first. As the 1,000th day of Aquino's administration draws near, he also said that the Armed Forces are much more effective now against the communist insurgents. He made assurances that all cases involving the Armed Forces will be given a fair trial.

[Begin recording in English] [Ramos] With regard to the investigations on certain cases, I would like to assure you that we, the military chain of command, at the level of the chief of staff, are doing all they can to bring out the truth of the matter, whether it be the Baula case as well as other cases. That is being done, and the chief of staff has also welcomed the [word indistinct] or separate investigations of other agencies, principally the NBI [National Bureau of Investigation] and the Commission on Human Rights (CHR). And I have also concurred in this move of the chief of staff and the move of the NBI and the CHR. Now, in my case, I am the reviewing officer. [Words indistinct] cases that come under our court-martial system, or come under our military justice system. So in a way, all of these cases, until I have passed upon them and turned them over to the president for certain action, to serve them at my level, are subjudice, as far as I am concerned. But, indeed, it is our policy to welcome the investigation of any other government investigative agency.

[Unidentified reporter] How about the PMAAA [Philippine Military Academy Alumni Association] resolution? Don't you think it has created an even greater division in the military, much more than Baula did?

[Ramos] Well, I was there during the opening ceremonies of that convention. I could not stay because I was guest speaker at the People's Economic Council at the same time at the PICC [Philippine International Convention Center]. And what I know of the matter is that the entire membership, and this includes not only those on the floor who proposed the resolution, but also the officials of the PMAAA, which included former Secretary Ferrer as chairman of the PMAAA, and Major General Mariano Adalem as president, as well a member of the board of directors. [sentence as heard] So I accept the fact that there is indeed a lot to be done in regard to the Baula case. Not only in terms of the investigation aspect but also in terms of the informational aspect towards the membership of the PMAAA. [end recording]

That was Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos during the program Breakfast in Malacanang, where he stressed again that the main threat to the country's security is the communist insurgency.



**Ramos To Recommend Reopening of Laoag Airport**  
HK071111188 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE  
in English 7 Nov 88 p 10

[By Philippine News Agency]

[Text] Cebu City—Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos yesterday said he would recommend to President Aquino the reopening of the Laoag international airport to spur economic and trade development in the country.

The airport has remained closed since the February 1986 revolt to prevent deposed President Marcos from using it to return from exile in Hawaii.

But with the Marcoses' indictment last week in a New York court on charges of stealing money from their homeland and defrauding U.S. banks, it would be difficult for Marcos to return to the Philippines.

With this development, Tourism Secretary Jose Antonio Gonzalez and Cebu Governor Emilio Osmena proposed the reopening of the airport, a gateway to Northern Philippines, to boost trade and commerce.

Both officials aired their proposal during their meeting with Ramos here last Friday.

Ramos, here to induct the newly-elected officers of an anticommunist coalition called League of Concerned Citizens, was amenable to the proposal and said he would recommend the airport's reopening to Mrs Aquino.

"I think the suggestion of Secretary Gonzalez is worth looking into," Ramos said.

During their meeting, Ramos disclosed plans to organize a Citizen Armed Force Geographical Unit (CAFGU) Bantay-Dagat (seaborne patrol) unit to beef up patrol along the Cebu coast.

Ramos said the unit would be directly under supervision of the Philippine Navy and its members to be properly screened and trained by the Armed Forces.

Ramos pointed out that the CAFGU Bantay-Dagat will help the Navy and Coast Guard against smugglers, pirates and illegal (dynamite) fishermen.

Osmena reported to Ramos the rampant dynamite fishing along the coast of Cebu and nearby provinces, greatly affecting the livelihood of many fishermen in the Central Visayas region.

The Cebu "CAFGU Bantay-Dagat" would be the third to be organized in the Visayas.

Earlier, Ramos said, Navy Capt. Eddie Gallos, chief of the Navy's District 5 covering the entire Visayas, organized similar CAFGU teams in Leyte and Negros Island.

The members are composed of professionals, businessmen and law-abiding citizens, according to Ramos.

**Ramos Rules Out Arms for Vigilante Groups**  
HK0511073988 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan  
in Tagalog 0700 GMT 5 Nov 88

[Text] Anticommunist vigilante groups will not be given arms. This was the statement by Secretary of Defense Fidel Ramos in Cebu City yesterday where he presided over the oath-taking ceremony of officials of the League of Concerned Citizens, an anticommunist coalition.

According to Ramos, there was no way that weapons may be legally furnished to individuals or groups unless they become members of the Citizens Armed Force Geographical Units or CAFGU. Ramos made the statement in response to a request by the group that they be given arms to fight the communist guerrillas.

**Defense Department Celebrates 49th Anniversary**  
HK0711022388 Manila Far East Broadcasting  
Company in English 2300 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] The Department of National Defense today is celebrating its 49th anniversary with the theme, Tagumpay ng Kapayapaan [Triumph of Peace], confident that the government has broken the backbone of the communist movement in the country. In a press statement reviewing its long list of achievements, the Defense Department says it triumphantly faced the various challenges to national security and peace and order, most especially those posed by extreme Leftists and ultra Rightists.

**Military Victory Claim Over Communists Viewed**  
HK0811044388 Manila MANILA BULLETIN  
in English 8 Nov 88 p 6

["Editorial": "A DND Statement"]

[Text] On the occasion of its 49th year, the Department of National Defense [DND] stated that it had broken the backbone of the communist rebellion. The statement is worth thinking over.

The expression that the backbone is broken means that the thing is still alive but is decisively beaten. Is the DND statement true?

In the last few months the newspapers have been reporting the surrender of hundred of NPA adherents. There are not so many reports of fighting in the provinces. In the cities, NPA terrorism seems to have tapered off.

But the newspaper reports about the fighting do not necessarily reflect the situation. The rebellion is scattered in many provinces.

Still it is within the capability of the government to break the backbone of the rebellion if it applies its heart to the undertaking. In recent months, the government has raised the pay of the members of the Armed Forces. New equipment has been received from abroad. Military abuses against the civilian population have been curtailed. Much chicanery has been removed from the antirebellion campaign and the sense of morality has been restored.

The inspiration for a spirited anti-insurgency drive has to come from the very top. That means to say the top should be serious in liquidating the rebellion. It seems to us that President Aquino has been determined all along to end the rebellion. It is likely that she has succeeded in turning the tide in favor of the government. Whether the backbone has been broken is to be demonstrated more clearly in the immediate future.

**CPP Cebu Political Campaign Plan Viewed**  
HK0811102388 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog  
0700 GMT 8 Nov 88

[Text] Here is a report by Captain Annie Agpay, assistant spokesperson of the Armed Forces Public Information Office [PIO].

[Begin recording in English] Declassified today, 8 November, the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]'s six-part political campaign plan being implemented by the Central Visayas Regional Party Committee, or CVRPC, in efforts to popularize again terroristic armed struggle and make it acceptable to the people.

In the report, General Renato S. de Villa, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff, Brigadier General Galileo C. Kintanar, ISAFP [Intelligence Service of the Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief, said the 3-page document in the Cebuano dialect and entitled Chavez Regional Political Campaign Plan was among the many subversive documents recovered when a CPP-NPA safe-house was raided last October 10 in Mandaue City.

While considered as a vintage communist-inspired program, it is apparent that the CPP-NPA leadership in the Central Visayas is bent on making the region, particularly Cebu, a white area where new strategies may be tested.

This is Captain Agpay reporting from the PIO, Camp Aguinaldo. [end recording]

**'Top New People's Army Leader' Captured**  
HK0411121788 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan  
in Tagalog 1200 GMT 4 Nov 88

[Text] The military announced today, the capture of a top New People's Army leader. PC-CIS [Constabulary Investigation Service] Chief Colonel Rex Piad presented Robert Oliver to the media in Camp Crame. According to Piad, Oliver was arrested at 6 October at the Airport

road in Baclaran. Piad said that the rebel leader was involved in the killing of Corporal Ramon Galos last 27 July in Rosario, Pasig, Metro Manila.

**Canadian Journalist Said To Join Panay NPA**  
HK0511092588 Quezon City PHILIPPINE DAILY  
GLOBE in English 5 Nov 88 p 2

[By Dionisio Pelayo]

[Text] A former guerrilla front commander of the communist-led New People's Army who recently surrendered to government authorities claimed yesterday that a Canadian journalist "operated" with his group for 3 weeks in 1983.

Enrique M. Tan, former commanding officer of the NPA's guerrilla front in southern Panay said Donna Strawson, a Canadian journalist, "integrated" with his unit during her visit to the island.

Strawson, he said, interviewed NPA fighters, mass base members, and villagers in his command's area of operation.

Tan did not disclose if Strawson joined any fighting against government forces.

In a sworn statement given to investigators, Tan also said a Belgian funding agency had been giving financial and material support to the communist movement.

He said, however, he could no longer remember the name of the Belgian agency.

As commanding officer of the guerrilla front in southern Panay, Tan said he had 30 armed rebels under him and was responsible for planning and implementing tactical offensives against government targets including police stations, town halls and other installations.

**Guerrilla Leaders Ordered Transferred**  
HK0311085988 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan  
in Tagalog 0800 GMT 3 Nov 88

[Text] High-ranking guerrillas leaders who attempted to escape from the PC-INP stockade in Pangasinan will be transferred to Camp Crame. Colonel Romeo Odi, Pangasinan PC-INP commander, said that a guerrilla suicide squad was formed to free their captured comrades. The guerrillas imprisoned in the Pangasinan stockade are Francisco Pascual, Basilio Damaso, and Gregorio Plamiano. This security measure was ordered by AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief General Renato de Villa. Three of the guerrillas attempted to escape on 11 October but failed.

**Communist Leader's Wife Arrested in Quezon City**  
*HK0811114788 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 8 Nov 88*

[From the "GMA News" program]

[Text] The first and real wife of Ignacio Capegsan, captured former secretary general of the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines] Central Committee, has also been arrested by policemen headed by Lieutenant Colonel Robert Barbers.

Betty Sitian, alias Elizabeth Kui, was captured in one of Capegsan's safehouses in Hubert Subdivision, Fairview, Quezon City. Betty, also known as Comrade Nene, served as Capegsan's secretary when he was chairman of the CPP-NPA Northern Luzon Commission.

**Companies Paying Guerrilla Taxes Face Prosecution**  
*HK0311090788 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0700 GMT 3 Nov 88*

[Text] All local and foreign corporations found guilty of paying revolutionary taxes to the communist guerrillas will face criminal charges. PC-INP Chief Ramon Montano said that the move is the most effective way to determine which government is the legitimate one.

Earlier, Camp Crame received reports saying that several corporations in Laguna are paying the communist rebels revolutionary taxes.

**Human Rights Abuses 'Decrease' in Bicol**  
*HK0711052988 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 7 Nov p 10*

[Text] The number of human rights violations in the Bicol Region (Region V) has decreased in the last two months, according to the regional office of the Commission on Human Rights (CHR).

CH Regional Officer Rodolfo Felicio attributed the decrease to regular meetings and dialogues the commission has been conducting with government and nongovernmental organizations.

"To fully realize our objectives in the Bicol Region, a continuing coordination is needed to strengthen our linkages with local government officials, the military, religious, the academic sectors and cause-oriented groups," Felicio said.

Felicio admitted, however, that the commission is still saddled with problems, specifically in the conduct of investigations. Among the problems, he said, are fictitious complainants, submission of affidavit of desistance, and the custodial interrogation or "invitation" by military men beyond the period prescribed by law.

In light of the situation, the CHR office in Region V has expanded its operations by setting up sub-offices in Sorsogon and Naga City, Felicio said.

Cases in Masbate and Sorsogon referred by the CHR central office to the Bicol office are now being endorsed to the Sorsogon sub-office to ensure that the whole of Bicol will be served by the commission, he said.

**Pundato Appointment Said To Ease Tension**  
*HK0411024588 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0200 GMT 4 Nov 88*

[Text] Malacanang said that the appointment of Dimas Pundato as executive director of the Office of Muslim Affairs will ease the tension in the different MNLF factions. Meanwhile, Senator Santanina Rasul said that this appointment may only worsen the tension in the MNLF headed by Nur Misuari. President Aquino said in a statement that Pundato's appointment is the government's way to bridge the gap with the Muslims, especially officials and members of the MNLF.

Commissioner Rustico Varela of the regional consultative commission appealed for the involvement of Christians and non-Muslim rebels in the dialogues between the government and the MNLF. According to him, the government and the MNLF are not the only ones who should shoulder the problem of settling the peace and order situation in Mindanao. He added that other citizens, especially the nonguerrillas, will be affected by whatever the final solution to the Mindanao problem is.

**Thailand**

**Chawalit Refuses Further Comment on Aid Scandal**  
*BK0611011588 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 6 Nov 88 p 1*

[Text] Army chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyuth yesterday refused to comment on THE WASHINGTON POST's statement that it stood by its story alleging Thai military officers had diverted funds from the \$12-million covert U.S. aid fund destined for the noncommunist Khmer resistance.

Gen Chawalit was asked to comment at Don Maung's military airport after welcoming home Her Royal Highness the Princess Mother, but the Army chief only smiled.

Asked again what he thought of the press suggestion that the story was aimed at discrediting the military, Gen Chawalit smiled again and waved his hand signalling "No comment."

Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan's secretary-general, Gen Panya Singsakda also refused to make any statements when asked to comment on the subject.

"Yes I've seen it, I've read it," he said without elaborating.



Apart from the newspaper, one of the two writers of the article, Mark Perry, said he stands by his story and intends to continue search for more information.

**U.S. General Reportedly Assures Relations**

BK0811023988 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
8 Nov 88 p 1

[Text] A United States general told Army Commander Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut yesterday THE WASHINGTON POST's story alleging Thai military corruption was being investigated but that it would not harm U.S.-Thai relations.

Army secretary Lt-Gen Narudon Detpradiyut said Gen Alfred Hensen, Commander of the U.S. Airborne Logistics Force, met Gen Chawalit at the Supreme Command yesterday.

Also present were U.S. Ambassador Daniel O'Donohue and the chief of the Joint United States Military Advisory Group.

Gen Hensen discussed with Gen Chawalit the allegation Thai officers have siphoned millions in U.S. covert aid to the non-communist factions of the Khmer resistance.

The U.S. general said Washington still regarded Thailand with great importance and wanted to continue working with the country, Lt-Gen Narudon said.

Gen Hensen said the allegation was "a matter of news reporting".

He said the U.S. investigated the matter immediately after the news was published and was working to "solve it so that it does not cause damage, especially to Thai-U.S. relations", Lt-Gen Narudon said.

The U.S. general also told Gen Chawalit that "necessary equipment"—mostly ammunition and spare-parts—will be sent to Thailand soon for the Thai-U.S. war reserve stockpile, Lt-Gen Narudon said.

Meanwhile, it was reported that the Foreign Ministry had submitted a letter to the U.S. State Department voicing dissatisfaction with THE WASHINGTON POST.

A clarification of the Thai position will be broadcast by Voice of Free Asia.

A source said the Foreign Ministry was still waiting for a protest note from the military over the report.

**Future of U.S. Trade, Security Relations Viewed**

BK0811064788 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
8 Nov 88 p 4

[Text] Thailand can no longer expect brotherly relations with the United States under George Bush since Washington's main concern will be the huge U.S. trade deficit, according to a senior Foreign Ministry official. The country will have to revise its traditional regard for the U.S. as a "big brother" because it was more likely to consider Thailand an equal partner as a result of pressure from the trade deficit, said Americas Division director Wirasak Futrakun.

No matter who wins the presidential election, he said, Thailand will face pressure from the U.S., particularly in trade issues.

"A Bush leadership will lend great significance to the Asia-Pacific region," said Mr Wirasak.

"Bush said it is going to be the Asia-Pacific Decade, when the core of the world economy will swing from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

"He sees Japan as the supreme economic power in this region that can help America shoulder the burden of developing countries in the region," he said.

According to Foreign Affairs Committee member Surin Phitsuwan, Thailand could also expect a more active role in security issues under a Bush administration in resolving Indochina conflicts.

Democrat MP Surin said:

"Bush's experiences with China and the CIA will bring him closer to regional issues in more practical details than Reagan.

"And we can look forward to a greater American role in bringing peace and stability to the region with Japan and ASEAN as major supporting forces."

Mr Wirasak and Dr Surin were speaking in a discussion on "Bush vs Dukakis: Impact on the Thai Future" organised by MATICHON yesterday.

The panellists, including American Chamber of Commerce president Roy Weiland and Asst Prof Dr Wibunphong Phunprasit of Thammasat University's Faculty of Political Science, talked on speculation Bush will win.

"The Trade Bill passed, coupled with the American public sentiment on trade deficits, means the next president will make greater demands on trading partners," said Mr Weiland, insisting his comment was a personal view.

Be it Bush or Dukakis, the greater emphasis on fair trade with the U.S. will continue to dominate U.S. interests, he said.

"Even if Reagan continued his tenure, Thailand would see increasing demand, not from the president, but from the American consumers' sentiment," he said.

Worse still, said Dr Surin, Bush is speculated to be more receptive to congressional pressure which will affect Thailand "to a greater degree especially on trade and protection of intellectual property rights".

Dr Wibunphong suggested Bush may listen if Thailand uses issues such as refugees and narcotics control as bargaining weapons.

"The U.S. Administration has its own constraints, by law and the Congress. We are monitoring the stance of senators working on issues relating to Thai interests, said Mr Wirasak.

While Reagan exercised his strength in dealing with certain issues of conflicting views with Congress, Bush is bound to become less strong, thereby responding more to congressional demands, he said.

"In reviewing GSP [generalized system of preferences] privileges for Thailand by December 15, Reagan may not do something to hurt Thailand.

"But that doesn't mean the pressure is reduced. On the contrary, the pressure will intensify as Bush assumes the presidency," said Dr Surin.

The Government, according to Dr Surin, will soon table a new Copyright Bill in the House of Representatives, in the belief the next U.S. Administration will expect progress.

**Editorial Calls for Confidence in Leadership**  
*BK0811030188 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English*  
8 Nov 88 p 6

[Editorial: "No Hard Facts From Washington"]

[Text] THE WASHINGTON POST story alleging irregularities in the handling of funds for the non-communist forces in Kampuchea has still to be substantiated with facts. The story carried by news agencies and published by newspapers in other countries has caused unfair suspicion to be cast upon some Thai military officers. It has also aroused speculation, fanciful and otherwise, official and unofficial, about the leakage of the story.

The first question that must be answered before any stone is thrown against anyone is: Is the story true? Are there credible statements in the story?

Although "documents" are mentioned, nothing documentary has appeared. Let THE WASHINGTON POST, whose reporters uncovered "Watergate" leading to the fall of President Nixon, show that it has been equally as conscientious in this case over the funds for Kampuchea.

Unless THE WASHINGTON POST, whose managing editor during the "Watergate" investigation demanded that uncertain aspects of the developing story be triple-checked, comes up with acceptable facts resulting from the writers double-checking the leaked story, doubt cannot be removed from the story.

Without the story being considered in Thailand as credible because of its lack of what can be regarded as substantial evidence, it is natural for speculation to be rife and it should not be surprising that the speculation concerns the source and purpose of the leakage.

So the next question is: Who leaked the story? An official of the "executive" branch of the Reagan administration was mentioned in the story. If the "executive" is responsible, is it someone from the State Department or the CIA, an easy target for whatever happens in any part of the world, just as is the KGB, MI6, Mossad, the U.S. Defence Department or even the White House. Since no legislative source is mentioned, the Senate intelligence oversight committee which reportedly came here twice on unannounced business was apparently not the source—or is "executive" being mentioned just to turn attention away from Congress?—which in the past has been the biggest source of leaks to major American newspapers?

Then comes the crucial question: Why the leak? It would have been simple if the writers had happened upon the story themselves and then made the investigation and obtained whatever evidence there was, if any. However, it was a leak whose source was kept anonymous. Without knowing the source, it is difficult to figure out the motive. It cannot even be established whether the source, although in the "executive," was an "unfriendly" in the administration, like the official who disclosed the Pentagon Papers to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

But much of the speculation seems to centre upon the Commander-in-Chief of the Army who, according to the speculations, was disliked by the U.S. administration, or someone there, with the leakage timed to discredit him politically. Why would they do that when he is the most powerful military personality in Thailand, which the U.S. regards as important to global strategy in this part of the world? Why should an amount of money, relatively small compared to huge sums reported by American newspapers to be wasted on various affairs in South America and other parts of the world, cause such a furore, especially since convincingly substantial evidence concerning that money has still to be provided?

Reactions to unsubstantiated stories can be negative. The BANGKOK POST has held back from drawing conclusions, carrying only news stories, official commentaries and unofficial opinions by highly respected persons such as M.R. Khukrit Pramot, until it has done its own homework. It has been unable to establish that THE WASHINGTON POST story was in any way substantiated by hard facts. A newspaper cannot act as a judge and the American justice system presumes an accused person to be innocent until proven guilty.

Therefore, at this stage, the national response should be one of continuing confidence in our political and military leadership.

**King Greets Soviet Union on National Day**  
*BK0811090488 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 7 Nov 88*

[Text] The 7th of November is the national day of the Soviet Union. His majesty the king has sent the following message of greetings to the chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

On the occasion of the national day of the USSR, I would like to express sincere congratulations and convey best wishes to you for your happiness and greater prosperity of the USSR and the Soviet people.

**Spokesman Views Upcoming Li Peng Visit**  
*BK0611035088 Bangkok ZHONG HUA RIBAO in Chinese 5 Nov 88 p 4*

[Text] Sarot Chawanawirat, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Information Department, said yesterday that the PRC has always played a role in safeguarding and promoting regional peace and stability. He said that after the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1975, Thailand and China have strengthened their close relations. The political and economic relations between the two countries have developed steadily. Sarot made these remarks when talking about the upcoming, friendly visit of Chinese Premier Li Peng and his delegation to Thailand scheduled for 10 November.

He said that in economics, both countries' trade and investment activities have remarkably increased.

Sarot said that it is certain that during his visit to Thailand Li Peng, who has recently taken up the post of premier, will reaffirm the importance China attaches to its relationship with Thailand. As the current international political situation has changed rapidly, especially the important changes in Soviet-U.S. and PRC-Soviet relations as well as the regional development in solving the Cambodian problem, it is a good opportunity for the Thai and Chinese leaders to exchange views on the international and regional situation and bilateral cooperation issues.

**Li Peng To Have Audience With King**

*BK0811022188 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 8 Nov 88 p 4*

[Text] Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng will be granted an audience by His Majesty the King at the Chitlada Palace on Thursday, the first day of his first foreign tour since taking office.

Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun who was appointed chairman of the welcoming committee said yesterday that Mr Li Peng's choice of Thailand as the first stop on his first foreign tour indicated the importance that Beijing has attached to Sino-Thai relations.

Apart from having an audience with His Majesty the King, Mr Phichai said the Chinese premier would be granted an audience with HRH [His Royal Highness] Crown Prince Maha Wachiralongkorn at his Nonthaburi Palace on Thursday evening.

A banquet dinner will be hosted by the Government at Government House in honour of the visiting premier and his delegation, he said.

On Friday, Premier Li will call on Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan and later will meet separately with former prime ministers M.R. Khukrit Pramot and Gen Prem Tinsulanon.

He will also visit Phatthaya to tour the Eastern Seaboard Industrial Development Project, especially the petrochemical project.

Informed government sources said the Foreign Ministry was working out issues to be discussed by the two countries during the visit. Among them are Kampuchea and Thai-Chinese relations.

After Bangkok, Premier Li and his delegation will visit Australia and New Zealand where he is expected to focus on trade and investment.

Sino-Australian trade reached \$1.6 billion last year, according to Chinese data, and two of China's biggest investment projects overseas are in Australia.

The Chinese premier will visit one of them—the Mount Channar iron ore complex in Western Australia.

**Trade Relations With Burma Said Planned**

*HK0811015788 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 8 Nov 88 pp 1, 13*

[From Alan Boyd in Bangkok]

[Text] Thailand is preparing to open high-level trade and economic talks with Burma in a move that will end 26 years of self-imposed isolation by the secretive nation.



The controversial talks have been termed the most significant since Rangoon's military leadership forced Burma into economic hibernation at the end of the British colonial period and began its disastrous slide towards September's political upheaval.

Confirming the move last night, a senior Thai Foreign Ministry official, Dr Prachyadavi Tavedikul, denied it would offer legitimacy to a regime condemned worldwide for its brutal suppression of street protests, which led to at least 1,000 deaths.

"This is a de facto government and no other countries have cut their relations with Burma—all they have cut off is their aid.

"So we see nothing wrong with dealing with Burma," he told the SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST.

Dr Prachyadavi said a high-level delegation led by Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan would visit Rangoon later this month to finalise agreements on fishing, timber exports and "general trade matters".

He added that the first contract, a joint venture on fishing, was ready to be signed between the Thai subsidiary of Mars and Company and a consortium of either private or government firms in Burma.

The most lucrative agreement is expected to involve valuable teak forests in the border regions with Thailand, which are already being exploited by separatist insurgent forces.

Dr Prachyadavi declined to say whether Rangoon had suggested a political formula for extracting timber deposits without interference from the rebels.

Asked why the Burmese Government had approached Thailand for help in ending its economic isolation, he said Bangkok "had never interfered in Burmese political affairs, so that's why they came to us".

"The Thai government was approached by Burma to hold economic talks and we accepted the invitation, because we want to develop relations between our two countries.

"Burma wants aid and it needs to improve its image; it wants to solve its economic problems.

We think it is better for Thailand than dealing with Indochina."

Thailand's move is likely to be strongly condemned both locally and abroad for its timing, coming only weeks after a wave of violent protests left scores dead across Burma.

There have been persistent calls since then for an economic boycott to force political reforms and ensure a faire result during the multi-party elections promised within the next two months.

But Dr Prachyadavi dismissed suggestions that Thailand's move would incur the wrath of the international community.

"Thailand accepts the Burmese government.

"This government is not illegal—there is nothing wrong under international law in dealing with Burma.

"It is a different matter if foreign troops change the government, but this was an internal matter," he said.

#### Sitthi on November Burma Visit

BK0811085188 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai  
0530 GMT 8 Nov 88

[Text] Speaking to newsmen about the Burmese Government inviting a delegation of the Thai deputy foreign minister to visit Burma, which is the first invitation to any government by the current Burmese Government, Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila said trade and fishing are the topics likely to be discussed during the visit. He said the invitation demonstrated goodwill on the part of the Burmese Government, and Thailand has responded in kind. Asked about joint investment ventures with the Burmese Government, Sitthi said Burma apparently wants foreign investment and that several countries have indicated a desire to invest there.

Regarding the situation in Burma, Sitthi said it is good to establish contacts with Burma at this time because the situation there has returned to normal. Asked if trade contacts will pose problems in view of the current Burmese Government being a military government which has not received recognition from several countries, Sitthi said Thailand's stand is that its recognition applies to the state, not the government, and therefore, he anticipates no problem. Also, Thailand had trade contacts with Burma before the recent domestic problems there. A resumption of trade is thus normal, and, besides, Thailand has not meddled in Burmese politics.

Meanwhile, Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan said he and his party expect to visit Burma at the end of November. Among the issues to be discussed during the visit will be the demarcation of remaining portions of the border. Demarcation of the sections on the Sai and Ruak Rivers have already been completed. He will also explore economic, fishing, and forestry cooperation, and joint investment possibilities.

Praphat said his delegation will be small for the coming visit in order to discuss the issues in principle. Detailed discussions will probably be conducted by another delegation later. He said he expects no problem during the visit because the situation in Burma has returned to normal.

**New 'Powerful Group' Emerges in Army**  
*BK0711025588 Bangkok THE NATION in English*  
7 Nov 88 p 8

[By Phongsak Sisot and Somphong Kittinadon: "Army Academy's Class 14 Is Now a Powerful Group"]

[Text] The transfers and promotions of 276 army colonels effective Oct 17 attracted little public attention. A closer look will find the rise of several graduates of Class 14 of the Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy.

Last month's reshuffle sent Class 14 members to command six more regiments. Now Class 14, with its members commanding about half of the 40 combat regiments in the Army, is generally acknowledged as one of the most prominent power groups in the Army. Several members of Class 14 are also deputy regiment commanders who are next in line to become commanders of combat units.

One of the reasons for the rise of Class 14 is Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut's trust in several key members of the group. By the time Gen Chawalit is ready to leave the military service and enter politics, he will leave behind trusted officers of Class 14 in key command posts. They will be his powerful allies.

Col Aphichai Warunprapha, a member of Class 14, is serving as Gen Chawalit's staff officer.

**Six Promotions**

The six officers of Class 14 promoted last October are:

—Col Sophon [Phon] Wanakamon as commander of the 11th Infantry Regiment, First Infantry Division, in Bangkok.

—Col Somphop Attanan as commander of the 1st Infantry Regiment, First Infantry Division, in Bangkok.

—Col Phichai Rotruangsi as commander of the 12th Infantry Regiment, Second Infantry Division which is being transformed into the first rapid deployment armoured division.

—Col Thawip Suwannasing as commander of the 9th Infantry Regiment, Ninth Infantry Division which has already been transformed into Thailand's first light infantry division. Col Thawip replaced his classmate, Col Phonchai Detchatwong, who was appointed chief-of-staff of the Second Infantry Division.

—Col Chirasak Phrommopakorn as commander of the 23rd Infantry Regiment.

—Col Prakrit Siriphan as commander of the 71st Artillery Regiment.

Class 14's control of two of the three infantry regiments in the powerful First Infantry Division is significant. The other one is the 31st Regiment in Lopburi commanded by Col Thanet Maisonthi of Class 12. The First Infantry Division is under the First Army Region which is responsible for security in the capital and the Central Region. The Bangkok-based division played a vital role in supporting as well as foiling coup attempts in the past. In fact, without the support of the First Infantry Division, all coup attempts in recent times failed.

At the Second Infantry Division, the mainstay of the Second Army Region, Class 14 commands two regiments: the 12th Regiment headed by Col Phichai and the 21st Regiment by Col Nippon Parannit, who is chairman of the Class 14 alumni group.

**Reminiscent of Young Turks**

The rise of Class 14 reminds observers of the meteoric Young Turks during the 1970s and early 1980s. Members of Class 7 who formed the core of the Young Turk group commanded 17 regiments when they attempted a coup during April 1-3, 1981, to oust then Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon. Ironically, Gen Prem's rise to power owed a great deal to the support of the Young Turk officers.

Gen Prem, with the help of then Maj Gen Athit Kamlang-ek, deputy commander of the Second Army Region, crushed the coup attempt in three days. But the memory of a large group of young regiment commanders appearing on TV to announce their coup attempt remain vivid to many.

Some members of Class 14 also took part in the coup attempt and, they included Col Winai Somphong, now secretary to Bangkok Governor Maj Gen Chamlong Simuang, who is himself a key leader of the Young Turk group but was reportedly not involved in the so-called April Fool's Coup.

The subsequent downfall of the Young Turk officers after their abortive coup attempt in 1981 enabled young officers of other groups to be promoted to key command posts left vacant by the cashiered Young Turk officers. That was a crucial opportunity for Class 14 as well as for Class 8, Class 9 and Class 12.

### Class 8

Officers of Class 8 and Class 9, together with officers of Class 5, were responsible for crushing the coup attempt in 1981. They also helped Gen Prem defeat the other coup attempt on September 9, 1985, in which one of the Young Turk officers, Col Manun Rupkhachon, was the coup leader.

Members of Class 8 constitute the third largest group after Class 5 and its rival Class 7. Today, members of Class 8 command eight out of the 17 army divisions. "Class 8 is growing steadily," reports one army insider.

Class 9, on the other hand, is known for its flamboyant leader Maj Gen Mongkhon Amphonphisit, who once was Gen Prem's close aide and commander of the Ninth Infantry Division in Kanchanaburi. Last month he was transferred to command the powerful First Infantry Division.

While it is easier to explain the rise and fall of officers of a few prominent classes of the military academy, it is unclear why members of other classes remain relatively unnoticed in the Army. Classes 11 and 13, for example, are almost unknown. Class 13 is better known in the Police Department. One of its members who has already attained the rank higher than colonel is Pol Maj Gen Pracha Promnok.

### Class 14

Members of Class 14 insist that they are neutral politically and are working closely with not only the army chief but also all the other top-ranking army officers.

"Promotions of members of our group are due to hard work and remarkable achievement rather than anything else," says one officer of Class 14.

Many of them were rewarded with two increments in salary in the space of several years because they fought against the communists in Indochina and Thai communist insurgents at home.

"As young sub-lieutenants, we led soldiers into combat and fought side by side with them. Officers who were graduated before us seldom had such a gruelling experience," recalled another member of Class 14.

"Naturally, those who survived the battles became tough and efficient officers," he said.

"We became very close to one another because of our common combat experience. In the battlefield, we have to trust one another 100 percent; disunity and doubts could cost us lives," he added.

"We saw some of our classmates killed in combat. One of our friends has been in a coma and remained in hospital since he was wounded many years ago," related another officer of Class 14.

Both officers, however, insisted that their group is against staging a coup for any reason. "Coups are outdated. Some of us who were involved in the 1981 coup had to pay dearly," one of them said.

### Vietnam

**VNA Cites SPK on Third Hun Sen-Sihanouk Talks**  
*BK0711154688 Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT*  
7 Nov 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 7—The third meeting between Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea Hun Sen and Prince Norodom Sihanouk took place yesterday at the Fere-en-Tardenois Palace in Paris.

According to the Kampuchean news agency SPK, Chairman Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk discussed about the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, the ending of foreign military aid and the measures to prevent the Pol Pot regime from returning to power in Kampuchea.

The two sides agreed upon the first three-party summit meeting, with the participation of Chairman Hun Sen, Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Mr Son Sann, on November 7, although Khmer Rouge Leader Khieu Samphan would not attend the summit. The Khmer Rouge also refused to attend a meeting between experts of the four parties as proposed by the PRK.

Also yesterday, Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Princess Monique gave a luncheon to Chairman and Mrs Hun Sen and the other members of the PRK delegation.

**NHAN DAN Condemns 'Schemes' Against Maldives.**  
*BK0811092688 Hanoi VNA in English 0735 GMT*  
8 Nov 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 8—NHAN DAN, in a commentary today condemning the schemes against the Republic of Maldives acclaims the timely actions taken by the Indian Army to abort the recent coup against the Maldivian Government headed by President M.A. Gayoom as "a vivid manifestation of the foreign policy of peace, friendship and good neighbourliness pursued by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's government."

The paper says:

"A member of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (S.A.A.R.C.) and of the Non-Aligned Movement (N.A.M.), Maldives has spared no efforts to promote the cooperation within S.A.A.R.C., to contribute to consolidating and developing the N.A.M. and



diversify its relations with other countries in the world. By creating the incident in Male, the mercenaries have attempted not only to oppose the Maldivian Government and people's path of progressive development they have chosen but also to split the SAARC and destabilize the situation in South Asia and the Indian Ocean."

NHAN DAN points out in conclusion that the latest incident in Maldives has further testified to the correct proposal made by the SAARC General Secretary on the establishment of an international system to ensure the security and territorial integrity of small countries wherever they are, in Asia, the Pacific, the Caribbean or the Indian Ocean.

**Radio Cites BBC Report on PRC-USSR Summit**  
*BK081115688 Hanoi International Service in English*  
1000 GMT 8 Nov 88

[Text] According to the BBC, the Sino-Soviet summit meeting may take place in Beijing early next year. For his part, General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Zhao Ziyang said that this meeting depends on the progress of the coming foreign ministerial discussions on the Kampuchea issue. He said: China considers this issue a main obstacle to the normalization of the Sino-Soviet relations.

The Beijing-based BBC correspondent said: Zhao Ziyang's statement is the most obvious official sign of this summit meeting so far.

**Ministry Marks Soviet Revolution Anniversary**  
*BK0811090288 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
1430 GMT 5 Nov 88

[Text] A meeting was held by the Interior Ministry on the afternoon of 5 November to mark the 10th anniversary of the signing of the SRV-USSR treaty of friendship and cooperation and the 71st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Voice of Vietnam correspondents reported. In attendance were Comrades Cao Dang Chiem, Pham Tan Long, and Vo Viet Thanh, members of the CPV Central Committee and vice interior ministers, and many cadres and combatants of the Interior Ministry's agencies. Taking part on the Soviet side were Comrades Bykov, counselor at the Soviet Embassy; Busev, first secretary of the Soviet Embassy; and a larger number of the Soviet Embassy staffers.

Making a speech at the meeting, Comrade Vice Interior Minister Cao Dang Chiem stressed: The Vietnamese Interior Ministry's close relations with the Soviet Committee for State Security and Interior Ministry, which have stood the test of time and have been constantly strengthened and developed, are an important factor ensuring all victory in the cause of safeguarding national security and maintaining social order and safety.

In his address, Counselor Bykov said: The friendship, cooperation, and solidarity between the Soviet Committee for State Security and Interior Ministry and the Vietnamese Interior Ministry have been enhanced day by day. We are deeply convinced that the CPSU and CPV, the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples, and the security and police combatants of the two fraternal countries will record many new achievements in the two countries's cause of renovation.

**Further Reportage on VFF Third Congress**

**Congress Opens 2 November**  
*BK0511135588 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
1100 GMT 2 Nov 88

[Voice of Vietnam correspondent's report on 2 November opening of the Third Congress of the VFF at Ba Dinh Conference Hall, Hanoi]

[Summary] Participating in the Third VFF Congress were 580 delegates from 40 provinces, municipalities, and the special zone, and from various associations of Vietnamese residents in foreign countries.

"Attending the congress were leading comrades of the party and state; Comrade Advisers to the Central Committee Pham Van Dong and Le Duc Tho; representatives of various departments and sectors at the central level and in Hanoi; invited guests, including the heroic 308th Division which is honored to be the ward of the VFF; 13 international delegations; and a large number of domestic and foreign newspaper, radio, and television correspondents."

At 0900 sharp, the congress officially opened. The delegates warmly welcomed the congress presidium comprising the following comrades:

"Vo Chi Cong, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the SRV Council of State; Hoang Quoc Viet, honorary chairman of the VFF Central Committee; Do Muoi, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers; Le Quang Dao, chairman of the SRV National Assembly and member of the VFF Central Committee Presidium; Nguyen Huu Tho, vice chairman of the Council of State and member of the VFF Central Committee Presidium; representatives of such organizations as the party Central Committee Nationalities Commission, the Vietnam General Federation of Labor Unions, the women's and youth unions, the peasants' association, the literature and arts association, the science and technology association, the Red Cross committee, the lawyers' association, and the organization of peace, solidarity, and friendship; representatives of the Buddhist and Catholic associations and associations of Vietnamese residents in foreign countries; representatives of the VFF committees of Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, and Binh Tri Thien Province; and a number of industrialists, professors, and doctors.

"The presidium also included the comrade heads of delegations from the Soviet Union, Laos, Cambodia, Albania, Poland, Bulgaria, the GDR, Hungary, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Korea, and Mongolia."

After the playing of the national anthem, Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, vice chairman of the Council of State and member of the VFF Central Committee Presidium, read the opening speech. After greeting the delegates and international guests, he pointed out the requirements of front work at present. He stressed:

[Begin Tho recording] This congress is one of unity and renovation. The congress must be fully responsible toward the current national situation and contribute efforts to promoting socialist democracy and resolving the socioeconomic difficulties at present, so as to push the country forward. On the basis of reviewing and assessing all aspects of the situation, it is necessary to intensify and renovate front work so that the front will be able to correctly carry out its functions and tasks and operate with realistic results. The front must clearly define its tasks, renovate its operational methods, consolidate its organization, and strengthen its contingent of cadres in order to successfully accomplish its tasks and objectives.

"The statutes of the VFF adopted at the Second VFF Congress contain some points which are no longer suitable. They need to be amended and supplemented to meet the requirement for broadening the all-people great solidarity bloc and intensifying and renovating the work of the VFF."

This congress will also elect a new Central Committee of the VFF. [end recording]

"Next, Comrade Pham Van Kiet, general secretary of the VFF Central Committee, read a letter to the congress from Comrade Huynh Tan Phat, chairman of the VFF Central Committee Presidium, who could not attend the congress for reasons of health."

He then read the VFF Central Committee's report entitled: "Intensify and Renovate the Work of the VFF and Bring Front Work Up to the Requirements of Revolutionary Tasks."

After reviewing the front's activities over the past 5 years, the report delivered by Comrade Pham Van Kiet pointed out:

[Begin Kiet recording] "We must admit that the Fatherland Front's activities have not truly been geared to resolving the big and burning issues in our country's political, economic, social, and cultural life." The role and position of the front still remain vague, and they are important only in name rather than in the reality of life. Life and the renovation process in our country are providing the fatherland with an opportunity and at the same time, forcing it to undertake renovation. People of

all strata demand that the Fatherland Front make basic changes to bring front work and its organization up to the requirement of the revolutionary tasks at present. [end recording]

The report then set forth two main targets of front work:

[Begin Kiet recording] The intensification and renovation of front work in the coming years are aimed at achieving the following main orientations:

First, broaden the all-people great solidarity bloc, expand the Fatherland Front in both practical activities and organization, and struggle for the spirit of openness in society and for the broad exercise of the people's right to mastery. "The Fatherland Front must create favorable conditions for people not affiliated with the CPV to frankly and fully express their views in a constructive spirit and make different suggestions about all issues to the party and state."

Second, direct all activities of the Fatherland Front and its member organizations toward realistically carrying out the important and pressing tasks of the nation, the localities, and life with efforts concentrated on promoting socialist democracy, consolidating the people's administration, and realizing the set socioeconomic targets. [end recording]

"After Comrade Pham Van Kiet finished presenting the congress report, Comrade Vo Chi Cong, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of State, addressed the congress. He affirmed the initial changes in front work recently and called attention to various issues, such as properly treating the intellectuals and industrialists as part of the all-people great solidarity bloc and exploiting their potentials.

"Comrade Vo Chi Cong spoke at length about an important issue concerning the relationship between the party and state and front work. He said:

[Begin Cong recording] "Since the Secretariat issued a directive on strengthening the party's leadership over front work and especially since the sixth party congress, party committee echelons—particularly those at the grass-roots level—have made changes for the better and renovated their style of leadership over front work. Nevertheless, many party committee echelons still fail to correctly understand the position, functions, and tasks of the VFF in the new stage of the revolution, and to realize that front work is very important to the revolutionary undertaking as a whole. As a result of this, not a few party committee echelons, organizations, and administrative organs as well as cadres and party members have taken front work lightly.

"I suggest that party committee echelons, administrative organs, and organizations restudy Directive No 17 dated 18 April 1983 of the secretariat. It is necessary to make cadres, party members, the various executive branches,

and mass organizations fully realize the importance of front work in the current stage and correct their mistaken concepts and ideas about front work; and on this basis, consolidate and strengthen the apparatus charged with carrying out front work. State organs at all levels must change their ways of thinking and methods of coordination toward the organization and operation of the front. It is necessary to correctly observe the law on elections, which stipulates that the VFF is to represent mass organizations and the people in recommending candidates running for the National Assembly and people's councils. The election of officials of state organs at the National Assembly as well as at people's councils at various levels must be conducted with true democracy in the spirit of renovation so as to ensure close and constant cooperation among the Council of State and the Council of Ministers and the Presidium of the VFF Central Committee, as well as among people's councils and people's committees and front committees at all levels.

"In the coming periods, administrative bodies at all levels must coordinate with the front in establishing a totally new joint work procedure." [end recording]

Following the opening ceremony, the congress began its work. The delegates discussed the points raised in the VFF Central Committee's report in a spirit of truthful and frank speech, solidarity, and renovation, so as to join the party and state in working out realistic measures for advancing the country forward.

#### **Do Muoi Addresses Closing**

*BK0811091188 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
2300 GMT 4 Nov 88*

[Address by Council of Ministers Chairman Do Muoi at the closing session of the Third VFF Congress in Hanoi on 4 November—recorded]

[Text] Dear delegates: In our socialist regime, our CPV is the leading organization, and the people are masters who control the state through the VFF and the various mass and social organizations. The relations between the state and the VFF are relations of equality and cooperation. Facts have clearly indicated that the activities of the state must reflect the party leadership, and they must concretize and institutionalize the party lines and policies while reflecting the people's role of mastery. The state is a sharp tool for the people to exercise their mastery, develop the economy and culture, maintain political security and public order and safety, and defend the country and revolutionary gains.

As a result, through state plans and the legal system, the state must attract large segments of the people into the administration of the country, creating conditions for the people to truly master the country. They should be able to severely condemn some state agencies for being bureaucratic and distancing themselves from the masses. A component of state cadres and personnel have become

degenerate and deviant and do not respect the people's right to mastery. This is a major shortcoming that must be resolutely overcome by state agencies.

The VFF has been determined to be the most widespread sociopolitical organization generally representing the people's right to mastery. It is the link attaching all strata of the people and large segments of society to the party and state. With a view to further intensify the relations between the state and the front, we recommend that the VFF actively and positively participate in formulating policies and laws of the state at the preparatory stage, mobilize and organize the people to enthusiastically implement them, and make timely suggestions to supplement and modify policies to suit the revolutionary realities and the people's aspirations.

Reflection on the situation, thoughts, aspirations, and criticisms of the people is essential and very welcomed. At the same time, what is more important is that we should petition concrete, practical, and effective measures to the state in order to overcome the present difficulties. The VFF should better implement the alliance and coordination of action with its member organizations in order to cooperate with the state in creating general movements for revolutionary acts among all strata of the people to implement the state socioeconomic plans, the three major economic programs, and the national defense and security duties for the benefit of the country and each citizen.

Together with the National Assembly, the VFF at all levels should more positively participate in controlling and supervising the implementation of lines, policies, and laws by the administration at all levels; cite the good models and detect negative phenomena and degenerate, deviant, and incompetent cadres in various sectors and at all levels, thus helping purify and perfect the state machinery.

The VFF is also the defender of the rights to mastery and citizenship, and of the legitimate interests of the people of all strata. It must mobilize the people to struggle against negative behaviors, law violations, and social evils, and purify all social relations.

The Council of Ministers approves the VFF Central Committee's report presented at this congress. The report has outlined the directions for renovating the VFF's tasks, stressing the primary duties to participate in building and developing socialist democracy; mobilize the people to implement various socioeconomic, national defense, and security policies; intensify the tasks of national welfare and the people's livelihood; renew the operational method of the front; and strengthen the front's tasks at the grass-roots level in the populous areas and even down to each household. These lines will certainly bring the front's tasks up to par with the new mission.



At this congress as well as at various local meetings of the front, there have been petitions for renovation and addenda to modify various socioeconomic policies. This is especially true for the policies toward intellectuals, people of various nationalities and religions, various economic components, retired cadres, meritorious people, the dependents of fallen heroes and wounded soldiers, elderly and needy people; the policies toward Overseas Vietnamese; and the policies on cadres and the operational conditions and facilities of the VFF organization and its member organizations at all levels.

On behalf of the Council of Ministers, I accept the suggestions of the VFF congress. At the Council of Ministers, we will collectively debate the petitions of this VFF congress about the role and responsibility of the VFF and its member organizations in national construction, and we will do our utmost to build ever-better relations with the VFF in the new spirit and using new measures.

The Council of Ministers is taking measures to renovate the operational procedures between the state and the mass organizations. Recently, the Council of Ministers together with the Vietnam Women's Union and the Confederation of Vietnamese Workers agreed on the promulgation of regulations on cooperation and coordination. We will also debate with the Presidium and Secretariat of the VFF Central Committee to promptly reach a basis of agreement on the regulations of cooperation and coordination between the administration and the front at all levels, so as to help each other fulfill the assigned mission and shoulder the common burden of extricating our country from difficulties and advancing it.

Dear delegates, the history of our revolution has demonstrated that in each given revolutionary period, the United National Front has gathered the people of different ideologies; advanced proper slogans of struggle; and correctly reflected the thought and aspirations of the masses. As a result, the party will have been transformed into the people's will, creating colossal strength—enough to move a mountain to fill the sea.

Since our people master their own country through their state, under party leadership, the role of the all-people solidarity front—the firm support for the state—has become all the more important. This congress of the VFF has expounded more clearly the role and function of the front, set forth correct guidelines, and intensified and renewed the front's tasks to meet the new requirements of the revolution.

After the congress, this will be our most important duty: While raising the level of knowledge about the front's tasks, we should make the delegates clearly realize the common difficulties of the country; unanimously agree on the policies and measures to overcome difficulties; and advance the country. At the same time, we must

promote their sense of mastery and responsibility; actively and effectively implement those measures; and refuse to merely stand around with our fingers crossed.

I am convinced that by implementing the six duties set forth in the VFF's program of action, we will certainly be able to stir up a movement for revolutionary acts among the entire people. This will be the colossal strength for our people to overcome all immediate difficulties and victoriously fulfill all tasks.

I would like to convey to you, delegates, my greetings of great solidarity and renovation.

### Nguyen Van Linh Closes Meeting

BK0711021288 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1100 GMT 4 Nov 88

[Speech by CPV General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh at 4 November closing session of Third VFF Congress in Hanoi—read by announcer]

[Text] Dear members of the congress presidium; dear local and foreign delegates. The Third VFF Congress is a great show of strength of the entire people unanimously joining hands in carrying out the renovation effort. The congress is a manifestation of the determination of the people, from all walks of life, to overcome difficulties and challenges and follow the path traced by the great President Ho Chi Minh to lead our country forward step by step.

On behalf of the CPV Central Committee, Comrade Vo Chi Cong shared his views with the congress. On behalf of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Do Muoi dealt with the management of socioeconomic and state affairs, which are issues of great concern for the congress.

I did not have the chance to attend the first two working sessions of the congress. Yet, I closely followed the congress's activities and all the remarks made by the delegates at this rostrum.

Let me acclaim the congress for its spirit of unity and desire for renovation. We need to achieve unity to make the great cause of the fatherland and people come true. We need to renovate the contents of the front's program of action, operating procedures, and relations with the party and state.

Let me praise the delegates for taking advantage of a democratic atmosphere to tell the plain truth in a constructive way. The party and state will study the delegates' recommendations and try to resolve the various issues raised by the congress.

Let me warmly praise and thank the foreign delegates to the congress. Their presence is a source of valuable encouragement and support for the congress and the Vietnamese people.

Dear delegates, as far as our task of building and defending the socialist Fatherland is concerned, we enjoy new favorable conditions but also face extremely great difficulties. Even though we have recorded many achievements, the list of our shortcomings and mistakes is by no means short. It is not easy for us to develop past achievements and we can in no way rectify our shortcomings and mistakes overnight.

Renovation is something that must be carried out on a long-term basis, step by step, and through an appropriate approach. Impatience and hastiness are not advisable. The experience drawn from the implementation of the sixth party congress's resolution, the party Central Committee's resolutions, and a number of the Political Bureau's directives has shown that while some renovation lines have brought about good results, others have fallen short of their expected goals. It is necessary for the central echelon to join hands with the local echelon and the front at all levels in promptly identifying shortcomings and seeking ways to rectify them.

As I have stated many times, renovation is something that must be carried out on a long-term basis since time is needed to rectify shortcomings and problems accumulated over the years. Even with the good models we have in hand, we still cannot multiply them overnight.

Renovation is really a revolution in many fields. It will be achieved step by step because it is not a smooth asphalted road that allows us to advance quickly but it is a rough, bumpy path on which we must overcome many difficulties and obstacles and we must several times fumble to move forward. But we certainly will reach the goal. We will gradually stabilize the socioeconomic and political situation and the people's livelihood and then we will move from instability to basic stability to create a favorable situation for our rapid and vigorous advance, extricating the country from dire straits and developing it, and making our people happy.

The important thing is that all of us must preserve our revolutionary character and firmly believe in the objectives and guidelines of action which the sixth party congress has set forth. What is also most important is that the VFF not be an outsider but that it will cooperate with the party and state in the same stalwart revolutionary body to overcome difficulties and struggle to stabilize the socioeconomic situation by its concrete revolutionary acts, matching words with deeds.

In all its activities, the party has thoroughly applied the idea of using the people as a base. Building and promoting the laboring people's right to mastery and establishing systems and laws to ensure democracy in all fields of our society are not the tasks of the party and state alone and are not being accomplished only through statements at this congress but there must be participation of the VFF through its concrete works.

The front at all levels should make contributions through the National Assembly deputies to build those systems and laws. Democracy calls for leadership and must go along with centralization and discipline. The VFF promotes democracy and struggles against undemocratic phenomena. It also has to promote democracy against undisciplined and irresponsible phenomena encroaching on social discipline, which have already appeared as we work to expand democracy.

Dear delegates, the Third VFF Congress is an important event in our people's political life. The united national front together with the party successfully staged the August Revolution and the various glorious victorious resistance struggles for national salvation. Certainly together with the party and state it will bring our people to even greater successes in the construction and defense of the socialist Fatherland. Through the delegates to this memorable congress, I would like to convey my regards to the people of all nationalities nationwide and to the overseas compatriots.

I wish the congress great success.

**Nguyen Van Linh Addresses Socialist Party**  
*BK0211110088 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese*  
16 Oct 88 pp 1, 4

[Speech by Nguyen Van Linh at 15 October Hanoi ceremony to terminate activities of the Vietnam Socialist Party]

[Text] Dear Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Xien and other comrade leaders of the Vietnam Socialist Party,

Dear brother and sister members of the Socialist Party,

Dear comrades and friends,

I am deeply moved to have been invited to the ceremony to terminate the 42 years of glorious activities of the Vietnam Socialist Party [VSP].

On behalf of the Vietnamese communists and on my own behalf, please allow me to sincerely convey to you, comrades, our cordial and respectful greetings.

Dear comrades,

Looking back at the process of the VSP's tireless activities, I can be proud to say that: The VSP has contributed positively and worthily to the revolutionary undertaking of our people. History will forever record and acknowledge the glorious path that the VSP has gone through.

In 1945, with the success of the August Revolution, our country entered a new era—an era of independence and freedom. From a life of slavery, our people moved forward to master their own life. That change in our life caused the enemy of all stripes to frantically oppose and undermine our country.

As we embarked in 1946, our revolution encountered tremendous ordeals that we thought would not be able to surmount: exhausted finances, hunger, and poverty due to the consequences of the colonialist and fascist regimes in numerous respects; and opposition and destruction in all places by our domestic enemy in collusion with foreign aggressors. The fate of country was hanging by a thread and the young independent Vietnamese fatherland was really in danger.

Uniting together in the struggle against the common enemy to resolutely and firmly maintain the newly gained independence was a vital necessity of the country.

Against that background, the VSP came into being. It appeared right at the time when the revolution needed the additional, new strength of all-people solidarity to defeat the enemy. At a time when the country faced such a great danger, our intellectuals who joined the VSP were inspired by only one motive. That was to throw themselves onto the path of struggle, full of difficulties and ordeals, and to suffer all manner of sacrifice and hardship to save the country and people.

All the comrade members of the fraternal VSP—including those who are still alive and those who have passed away—are intellectuals who had lived for many years under the old regime. They had experienced the suffering of the country, understood thoroughly the shame of being an enslaved citizen, and cherished the noble aspiration for an independent Vietnam and a society in which people can enjoy a free and happy life. These are the ideological motives and strong emotions that encouraged members of the VSP to overcome all hardships and difficulties to contribute worthily to the victory in the war of resistance, as well as to the unification of the fatherland and building of socialism throughout the country.

With its admiration for and under the guidance of esteemed President Ho Chi Minh—a Vietnamese revolutionary leader—and by standing shoulder to shoulder with the CPV, throughout its 42-year persistent long march, the VSP brought into full play its role in the people's national democratic revolution as well as in the first stage of the period of transition to socialism in our country. It has also contributed significantly to strengthening and expanding the national united front, consolidating the revolutionary administration, drafting the constitution, accelerating cultural and scientific-technical development, and educating and training the contingent of intellectuals in our country. Some students of the comrade members of the VSP have now become capable men and are assuming heavy responsibilities in

party and state machineries. Many of the country's important scientific and technical sectors have taken shape or developed thanks to the labor contributions of various comrade members of the VSP.

As a political organization, the VSP represents the tendency toward patriotism and progress of a generation of Vietnamese intellectuals. After 42 years of activities, you comrades have outstandingly fulfilled your duties. Today, the contingent of Vietnamese intellectuals has developed vigorously and has taken part in all domains of social activity. It is the desire of the new generation of intellectuals to cooperate with one another to devote all their creative talents to the struggle for the building of socialism and defense of the socialist fatherland. The Union of Scientific-Technical Associations is striving to satisfy this desire of the brother and sister intellectuals.

Dear comrades,

Recently, on 22 July 1988, your party congress decided to terminate the socialist party's activities. The CPV respects this decision by you, comrades.

We would like to express our high appreciation of the significant contributions made by the VSP to the Vietnamese revolutionary undertaking over the past 42 years. We treasure your confidence in and close cooperation with the CPV.

Operating under new conditions at the VFF, the Vietnam Association of Science and Technology, or in various professional scientific associations, I believe that you comrades will always remain worthy of the VSP's patriotic tradition and love for patriotism and will bring into play your talents and intellect so as to join our entire people in successfully undergoing the process of renovation in our beloved country.

The founding and existence of the VSP for a certain historic period of time was essential and consistent with the sociopolitical conditions at that time. Despite its name as VSP, the majority of its members endorsed the same operational aim and principles as those of the Vietnamese communists—to struggle for the building of socialism and communism in our country. For this very reason, I think that after its termination of activities, all members of the VSP—including those aging comrades—can join the CPV, if they have the conditions and desire to do so. The CPV is ready to satisfy this desire of you, comrades.

Dear comrades,

In this solemn moment, let us remember esteemed President Ho Chi Minh together. It was President Ho Chi Minh who brought about a new and noble way of life for Vietnamese intellectuals.

May I wish you, comrades, good health and many new achievements in your new tasks. Thank you once again.



## Australia

### South Korea's No Tae-u Pays 4-Day Visit

**No, Hawke Agree on Regular Flights**  
*SK0711054788 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
*0533 GMT 7 Nov 88*

[Text] Canberra, Nov. 7 (YONHAP)—South Korean President No Tae-u and Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke agreed here Monday to open a regular flight service route between the two countries next year to accelerate the promotion of bilateral ties.

The two leaders also agreed to establish a bilateral consultative meeting to discuss matters concerning the enhancement of commercial, political and cultural relations between the two countries.

The agreements came in a summit held at the Australian prime minister's office and a subsequent expanded meeting in which other senior officials of the two governments attended.

No and Hawke expressed satisfaction that the trade volume between the two countries increased by 40 percent this year and that the two countries have actively pursued prosperity and regional cooperation of the Asia-Pacific region.

Notable in the meeting was that the two governments have agreed to put the final touches, by the end of this year, on the bilateral civil aviation agreement, the signing of which has been discussed over the past 15 years.

The Korean side hinted at the necessity of promoting mutual cooperation in obtaining raw materials and asked the Australian Government to foster conditions which might encourage South Korean businesses to actively invest in Australia.

Korean Government officials observed that South Korea was facing the need to shift its emphasis from imports of raw materials to the cooperative processing of raw materials to correct the substantial trade imbalance between the two nations. Bilateral trade has been in Australia's favor with its exports amounting to 1.7 billion U.S. dollars and imports at 700 million dollars.

On that issue, Hawke indicated Australia's willingness to seek gradual improvement of investment conditions. The Australian leader also expressed hope that businesses of the two countries will cooperate in the computer science and biogenetics fields.

While discussing major regional issues such as the ongoing moves by China and the Soviet Union to open their economies to non-socialist countries and the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, No and Hawke

exchanged views on how their two countries could take leading roles in cementing common prosperity of the nations in the Asia-Pacific region.

Meanwhile, President No also invited the Australian prime minister to visit Seoul.

**No, Hawke Agree on Joint Commission**  
*SK0811011288 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
*8 Nov 88 p 1*

[By correspondent Kim Sung-pok: "No, Hawke Agree on Joint Commission To Expand Ties"]

[Text] Canberra—President No Tae-u and Australian Prime Minister Robert J.L. Hawke Monday agreed to set up a Korea-Australia joint commission as an official consultative channel to expand bilateral relations in various arenas, including trade, immigration, tourism and cultural exchanges.

Details of the structure and mode of operation of the commission will be discussed later through the diplomatic channel, presidential spokesman Yi Su-chong said.

The agreement was reached in a summit meeting at the prime minister's suite at Parliament House. President No is visiting Australia on the second leg of his state visit to Malaysia, Australia, Indonesia and Brunei. He will depart for Indonesia this afternoon.

Negotiations are underway between Australia and Japan for the establishment of similar commission at the initiative of Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita.

No and Hawke also reached a broad accord that Korea and Australia will conclude an aviation agreement under which Korean Air will fly to Sydney and Qantas to Seoul from next year, at the earliest.

They agreed that a working-level talk will be held this year to that end, the spokesman added.

The two leaders met for 45 minutes before joining their respective delegations for discussions for an hour.

During the talks, President No called for a positive policy of the Australian government to allow more Korean immigration.

No was quoted as saying, "In proportion to the ever-expanding relations between the two nations, it is desirable for competent Korean people to be able to participate in the development of Australia."

The presidential spokesman added that No also discussed the immigration issue during his meeting with Australian opposition Liberal Party president John Winston Howard.

About 1,600 Korean immigrated to Australia last year in accordance with the quota allotted by the Australian government. The quota will be increased to 2,500 next year.

No and Hawke shared the view that the bilateral trade which has been heavily in Australia's favor has to be balanced through the expansion of two-way trade volume and the two governments should take positive steps to that end.

Korea's exports to Australia this year are expected to reach \$700 million, while imports will amount to \$1,700 million.

Korea mainly sells electronic goods, textiles, automobiles and footwear and buys coal, wool, iron ore, aluminum ingots and wheat.

In order to further promote economic cooperation, including joint ventures, No asked for the mitigation of restrictions on the use of Korean equipment and manpower, while Hawke called for an active investment of Korea in the areas of processing of natural resources, medical tools, computer software and genetic engineering.

Prime Minister Hawke said that he will give full support for No's policy aimed at bringing reconciliation and peace on the Korean peninsula. No said he hopes Australia will help bring North Korea out of its isolation in the international community.

No and Hawke held the same opinion that Korea and Australia have to play the leading role in building peace in the Asia and Pacific region on the basis of the recognition that the two nations are the main actors in this part of the world.

President No then invited Hawke to visit Korea in the near future. Hawke visited Seoul in 1984.

In Sydney Monday, President No gave a speech at a meeting of Australian business leaders.

#### **No Tae-u Addresses Canberra Luncheon**

SK0811071788 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0713 GMT 8 Nov 88

[Text] Canberra, Nov. 8 (YONHAP)—South Korean President No Tae-u said here Tuesday that he opposes any formation of exclusive regional blocs while also calling for the strengthening of the free trade system.

No, in a luncheon meeting at Parliament House here, said Korea and Australia could take leading roles in opening the Pacific era by cooperating in the exchange of manpower, technology, resources and investment.

After the meeting, hosted by Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke, President No left for Indonesia, ending his four-day state visit to Australia. Indonesia is the third leg of his 12-day tour of four Asian and Pacific nations.

No also proposed that Korea in the northern hemisphere and Australia in the southern hemisphere open the way for common prosperity in the Pacific region based on liberty and democracy.

Also in the luncheon meeting, Prime Minister Hawke welcomed No's foreign policy of seeking closer relations with socialist countries, including North Korea, while strengthening ties with existing allies. Hawke also praised South Korea's democratization process.

On bilateral trade, the prime minister said he expects some development in the Korean Government's import liberalization measures taken last July, urging Korea to make a decision on a large-scale market opening.

Hawke said he expects Korea's full liberalization of agricultural product imports, emphasizing that Australia is paying special attention to Korea's beef market.

Before the luncheon, President No visited the war memorial in Canberra and met Australian veterans of the Korean war.

#### **Trade Minister Holds Talks**

SK0811063388 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0428 GMT 8 Nov 88

[Text] Canberra, Nov. 8 (YONHAP)—South Korean Trade and Industry Minister An Pyong-hwa had talks with Australian Industry, Technology and Commerce Minister John Button here Tuesday on ways to expand trade and investment between the two countries.

An, a member of the entourage of President No Tae-u on a state visit to Australia, requested that the Oceania country advance the removal of the tariff quota on Korean-made textiles, apparel and footwear scheduled for July 1995 to help reduce its trade surplus with Korea.

In response, the Australian minister said his government would positively consider the Korean request, a Korean official said.

An also demanded that Australia increase imports of Korean goods to expand and balance the trade between the two nations.

He also requested Australia to cut further the tariff rate on Korean automobiles and to send a buying mission to Korea. Under a current agreement, the tariff rate is to decline by 2.5 percent a year to 35 percent by 1995, the official said.

The Korean minister stressed the necessity for improving Australia's investment environment for Korean companies, while his Australian counterpart suggested that a seminar be held on ways to enhance investment between the two nations.

Button showed interest in the export of Australian automobile parts to Korea, while he said that Korea can shift its import sources for auto parts from Japan and agreed with Button to exchange auto parts buying missions.

The two ministers also agreed to sign, as early as possible after its readjustment, an annexed protocol to the trade agreement between the two nations concluded in 1975, he said.

No's visit to Australia, which began Saturday and ends Tuesday, is part of his tour to four Asia-Pacific nations.

#### **Energy Minister Holds Talks**

SK0811084788 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0800 GMT 8 Nov 88

[Text] Canberra, Nov. 8 (YONHAP)—South Korean Energy and Resources Minister Yi Pong-so had talks with Australian energy-related ministers here Tuesday on such issues as Korea's import of Australian uranium and joint energy development.

In the meeting with Australian Primary Industries and Energy Minister John Kerin and Resources Minister Peter Cook, Yi, a member of the entourage of President No Tae-u on a state visit to Australia, requested the Oceanian country to lower the supply price of uranium and to improve the joint development support system.

In response, the Australian ministers said the Canberra government will positively consider the request.

The Korean minister also demanded that Australia ease its public taxes on resources development projects and restraints on the inflow of manpower and equipment as a way to activate joint resource development projects between the two nations and the joint exploration of Australian bituminous coal and iron ore.

The Australian ministers also said they will positively study the matter. Australian bituminous coal and iron ore account for 40 percent of Korea's total natural resource imports.

Meanwhile, in response to the Australian side's demand for the long-term purchase of its liquefied natural gas (LNG), Yi said that Korea will secure a large-scale supply of more than one million tons a year in accordance with medium- and long-term plans to cope with the increasing demand for lng.

no arrived here Saturday for a four-day state visit. His visit to Australia was the second leg of his tour of four Asian and Pacific nations.

#### **'Major' Heroin Syndicate Busted; 21 Arrested**

BK2210054788 Hong Kong AFP in English 0518 GMT  
22 Oct 88

[Text] Sydney, Oct 22 (AFP)—Australian and Hong Kong police have arrested 21 people at the end of four-month joint operation which cracked an attempt by a major syndicate to smuggle 43 kilograms (94.6 pounds) of high grade heroin into Sydney, Australian police said Saturday.

Australian Federal Police said here that seven people were arrested Friday night in Sydney as 14 more were arrested in simultaneous raids in Hong Kong.

Federal Police Deputy Commissioner Roy Farmer said the operation cracked an attempt by a major Hong Kong-based heroin syndicate to smuggle the heroin, with an estimated value of 45 million Australian dollars (37 million U.S.), into Sydney.

Australian police said in a statement that the operation began in June when they found out that the syndicate had bought the 15-metre ketch *Oui* in the Philippines and was taking it to Hong Kong to fit it out for its trip to Australia.

During its stay in Hong Kong, the ketch was placed under surveillance by Hong Kong police, and two undercover officers signed on as crew members.

The heroin was hidden in one of the *Oui's* water tanks and the ketch left Hong Kong on September 4.

The boat was boarded by police while still in Hong Kong waters, and the heroin was found.

Two crew members admitted their part in the operation and agreed to help with investigations.

Syndicate principals were unaware that the ketch had been intercepted and the sailing time to Australia was used by police in Hong Kong and Sydney to mount extensive surveillance, Mr. Farmer said.

The two cooperative crew members were flown to Sydney, where they took part in a "controlled delivery" of the drugs on Friday.

Australian police said they believed the seven arrested in a series of raids in Sydney late Friday included all the principals of the operation. Hong Kong police carried out more than 60 simultaneous raids, arresting 14 people, Australian police said.



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